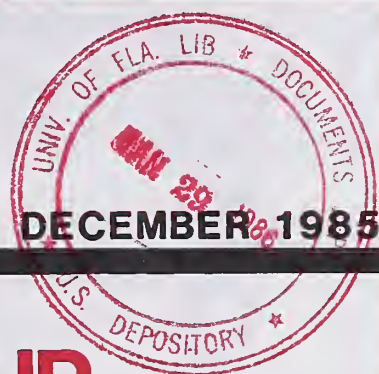


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INSCOM *Journal*



513TH MI GROUP



Viewpoint

He was the youngest Army
chief of staff in history.

He defended Bataan in the
Philippine Islands.

When he was ordered to leave
the Philippines in
March 1942, he promised,
"I Shall Return!"

And return he did, leading the
Allied forces to victory in
the Southwest Pacific.

Congressional Medal of Honor
winner.

Supreme Allied Commander in
Japan.

UN Commander in Korea.

Architect and leader of the
Inchon landing.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur
was a leader.

He gave more to America than
America gave to him.

Can you say the same?

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Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster

DEPUTY COMMANDER
Brig. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon

**COMMAND SERGEANT
MAJOR**
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This month, the *INSCOM Journal* features the 513th Military Intelligence Group, headquartered at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. In March 1984, the unit received the distinctive designation "Vigilant Knights."



"Why Me!?"

The speaker could have been at any of our 175 sites. Or all of them.

Hundreds of INSCOM soldiers looked for their names on promotion and school lists this year. But dozens of officers, NCOs, and specialists walked away slowly—their names weren't there. Many of the soldiers didn't know why.

Career managers at the Army's Military Personnel Center in Alexandria, Va., tell about callers who demand to know why they weren't promoted. Many have called me.

"Why me!? Why didn't I get promoted?" There's no simple answer, but at least part of it may have to do with socks.

Maj. Gen. Charles D. Bussey, the Army's Chief of Public Affairs, writes, "Some of our people—officer and enlisted—are walking around in sagging socks. And it's costing us dearly."

He was writing about Public Affairs people, but his idea is worth *our* time, too. Sagging socks?

When is the last time you took a look at your file—a really close look? Just about every board sees records that are incomplete, outdated or inaccurate.

Boards have started using real photographs again. They are another tool used in a tough selection process. And you should see some of them. Here's where the idea of sagging socks comes in.

Would you stand in front of a selection board with socks that drooped over your shoes? Or with shoes you'd polished with a chocolate bar? Or in a uniform that was obviously three sizes too small? Or with your name tag and decorations reversed?

Of course not. But, boards see hundreds of photographs with these problems and worse. Why doesn't every file and picture show our soldiers in the very best way? I think your file and photograph should look just as good as if you were standing in front of the board in person.

Would a soldier who really wanted a promotion or special school appear before a selection board with sagging socks, a baggy or stretched uniform, or a fifth week haircut? I doubt it.

So, whose problem is it? Our soldiers aren't always getting the selections they deserve. The problem belongs to each of us—military and civilian. We must work together to be sure that our soldiers look their very best. We should take a hard look at our soldiers of all grades when they are getting ready for their official photographs. We should look carefully at the finished pictures—pretend we're board members and look for problems.

This has all been said before, but the message hasn't gotten across.

We need to attack this problem now, before we lose our highly talented soldiers. We need to help them look their best in *print* and *picture*. Take extra care when you write evaluations, and encourage soldiers to look more carefully at their files.

Our soldiers deserve to be selected for promotion and schools. They deserve our help. I care. Do you?

Take a look around and pull up those socks—before someone trips on them.

Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster



Chaplain (Maj.) Cecil F. Ryland is the 66th MIGP's new chaplain. (U.S. Army photo by SSgt. Dan L. Hassett)

New Chaplain at the 66th

by SSgt. Dan L. Hassett
Editor, 66th MI Group *Dagger*

When Chaplain (Maj.) Cecil F. Ryland arrived at the 66th MI Group, one of the first questions asked him was, "Are you here for the enlisted soldiers or for the officers?" He replied, "I didn't know I had a choice."

Ryland, the group's first chaplain, explained that he is here "because soldiers are here," and to be "pastor to all the people of the 66th, officers, enlisted and family members."

Ryland, 44 and a native of Monroeville, Ala., said he is very excited to be the Group's first chaplain. "It's a tremendous challenge, a good challenge," he said, adding that there is a lot of groundwork to be done in building the program. "First I have to let people know that I am here and that I am available," he said.

A Presbyterian minister before

joining the Army nine years ago, Ryland is currently spending a lot of time trying to find out what the needs of soldiers in the unit are and how he can best serve them. "It's a learning process for me," he said. "I'm still trying to find out exactly what I want to accomplish here."

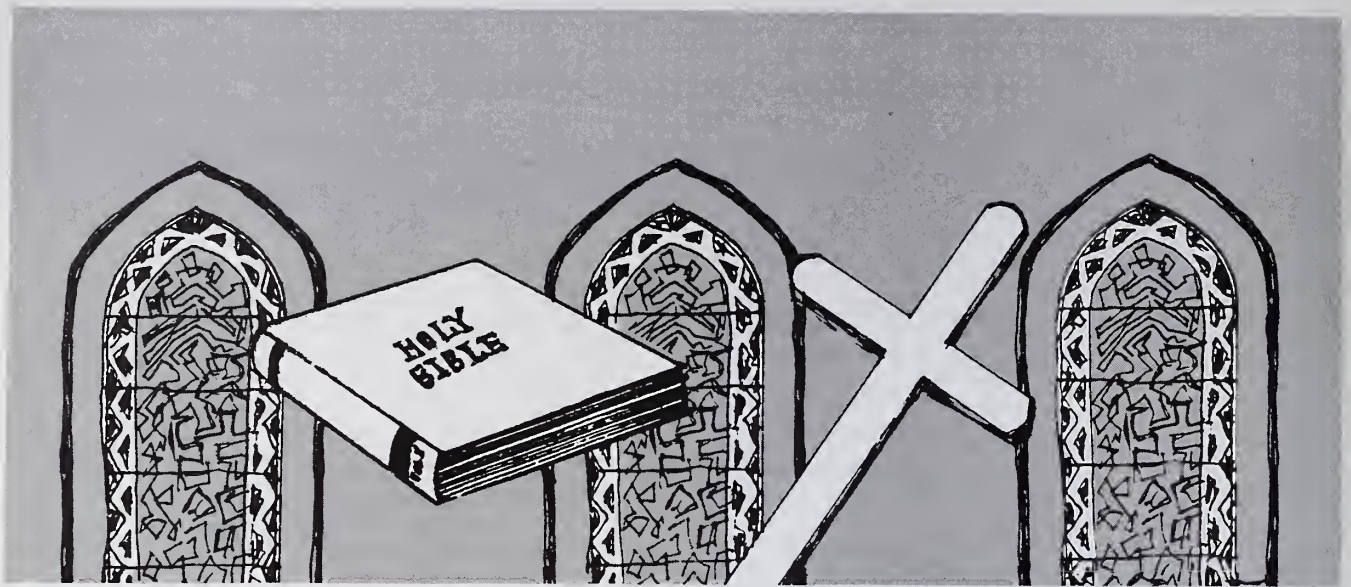
In talking about tentative goals, Ryland continually stresses the needs of soldiers and their family members. "Whatever concerns our soldiers, concerns me, whether it is personal matters, religious matters, home and family problems, drug and alcohol abuse, loneliness, frustration, stress ... whatever," he said. He does not claim to be a miracle worker, "But I know One who is," he added. He said that if he cannot personally help someone,

he will find somebody who can give the needed help.

"I want people to know that I have a high regard for confidentiality, too," he said. "I am a 'keeper of confidences.'" He explained that he has found that many people need someone to talk to about their problems, but are afraid that the wrong people will find out, so they keep quiet. "If somebody tells me something in confidence, it stays in confidence," he said emphatically.

One of Ryland's first goals is to visit all locations where the 66th MI Group has soldiers, a task he realizes will take some time. "I want to make myself visible to the soldiers," he said.

He is also starting a monthly ecumenical "prayer breakfast" at Munich's Perlacher Chapel, with the first session scheduled Sep-



tember 20. "It will be sponsored by the 66th, but open to anybody who's interested, military, civilian and family members," he said, adding that he hopes to bring in guest speakers on a regular basis for these functions.

Also in the works is a retreat for junior enlisted soldiers and their families at one of the Armed Forces Recreation Centers in the spring of 1986. "The junior enlisted troops are sometimes overlooked," he said. With that idea in mind, he is also exploring the need for a junior enlisted wives' club in the Munich community. "This would be more like a support group for the junior enlisted soldiers and their families," he said.

Ryland brings more than 20 years of experience and training to his new job, but he relates his position most to an assignment in Korea with the 41st Signal Battalion. "I tried to give soldiers over there the idea that they were not at the end of the world, that they were in an ancient country with much to offer," he said. "You can make yourself miserable anywhere. I want to help people find a positive attitude, to like who they are, where they are, and what they are doing."

This is Ryland's first tour in Germany and he is enthusiastic about the opportunities it offers. He wants to travel and absorb the

culture of Europe the same way he did in Korea. His wife, Christina, shares his interest in foreign cultures and hopes to be able to do a lot of traveling with him.

One aspect of the German lifestyle that has grabbed Ryland's interest is volksmarching. "Man, I like that!" he said, a broad smile spreading across his face. He said he has always been an "outdoors person" and thoroughly enjoys getting out and seeing the countryside.

Ryland has four brothers who are either currently serving in the military or have retired from active service, and a sister who is married to a retired servicemember. He did not join the Army until nine years ago, after serving as a civilian minister in Alabama and Mississippi for 10 years.

Ryland's desire to become a minister began while he was only a teenager. "I started out as a student pastor for six small rural churches when I was about 17," he said. "I just had an inner compulsion to serve God in that way."

Following that compulsion took him to Huntingdon College in Montgomery, Ala., where he earned a Bachelor of Arts in English, then to Trinity Divinity School in Chicago where he gained a masters in Theology. He also did post-graduate work in

counseling at the University of Southern Mississippi, but curtailed that to spend more time in his ministry.

In coming from a military family, Ryland thought about becoming a chaplain many times before actually taking the step. "I finally got to a point where I had to do it or I'd be too old," he said.

He hasn't regretted the decision. "I'm glad I did it. I like the Army," he said. "I'm really for the Army. I'd make a good PR (public relations) man for the Army," he said, eyes twinkling.

"I really enjoy being a chaplain" he continued. "I get to deal with a wide gamut of people and problems." He said that being an Army chaplain gives him more freedom than he had when he was a civilian minister, freedom to meet and learn about more than just the people in one congregation. "A chaplain ministers to all the people, not just to those of one denomination," he said.

"As a chaplain I wear two hats, one as a representative of my church, and one as an Army officer. I am a minister in uniform," he concluded.

Along with his other duties, Ryland will be writing a monthly column for the *Dagger*. He said he hopes to get feedback from his column, and that he welcomes comments about his new position.

Hey, be careful out there!

by Stanley E. La Torre
Chaplain (Maj.), USA
Arlington Hall Station
Post Chaplain

With the holiday season just around the corner, many of us will be attending mandatory safety briefings. The words of the police sergeant on the TV program, *Hill Street Blues*, "Hey, be careful out there!" seem to have a more emphatic meaning, perhaps ring a bit louder, at this season of the year.

We "green-suiters" in the Army, however, have been saying that for a long time. "Be careful there, soldier." "Watch it! Don't be so careless!" How often we have heard these and similar expressions used. "Aw ... h--! Nobody cares what goes on around here anyway!" "Give a d--m! I say CARE for your people!"

All these expressions voice the feelings of those uttering them. And they are voiced by those who *do* care and who care a great deal. CARE, however, is a word which is often misused and misunderstood, by even the most thoughtful people. How do you use the word? What message comes across when someone else uses it? As a means of help? A source of strength? An opportunity for growth? Or, perhaps, as a vehicle for ridicule? The voicing of a complaint? Or the vocal stepladder for raising one's own sense of self-importance?

There is a children's hymn, quite old, that may say something to us at this point. It goes like this:

"Be careful little mouth, what you say (little hands, what you do); (little feet, where you go); (little ears, what you hear); (little eyes, what you see).

There's a Father up above, looking down on you and me.

Be careful, little mouth what you say."

The point of this children's hymn is not "Look out or God will get you!" but "God is good! He cares for *you*! Care for yourself!"

It is no accident that the oldest piece of advice

known to man is: Care (love) for your fellow man (neighbor) as (in the same way) you care (love) for yourself." The way we care for (love, attend, look after, rate, heed, notice, regard) other people is a genuine indication of the care (etc.) that we feel for ourselves.

Let us then be careful that our care and love for others will be seen and heard as sources of strength, as a means of help, and opportunities for growth.

With Chanukah and Christmas, we hear messages of greetings and joy. And, from our commanders, we hear them mixed with admonitions to be careful.

Here are some closing thoughts on CARE FULLNESS. They are epitaphs found on tombstones ... may they never be yours! Blessings on *you*!

"Tom Jones has gone to heavenly heights; he thought he could drive without his lights."

"Jack Hayes, this busy life forsakes; he put off too long relining his brakes."

"Here's all that's left of Amos Bossing; he tried to beat the train to the crossing."

"No more for Charlie are earthly smiles; he took the curve at 65 miles."

"Ted Small has gone to his abode; he drove down the middle of the road."

"Here lies our friend, poor Harry Dix; his booze and gasoline wouldn't mix."

"Jim Henry's friends are all bereft; he made a hasty turn to the left."

"Bill Gray is free from earthly pains; he drove without his tire chains."

"Poor Ben's beneath the sod at last; he speeded up and tried to pass."

Editor's note: Chaplain (Maj.) Stanley E. La Torre is the Post chaplain at Arlington Hall Station and pursues an active ministry in marriage and family counseling and pastoral care.

"It could have been ..."

Seven-fifteen p.m.—nightfall at Torii Station. In a parking lot outside the post, a shadowy group of soldiers meet secretly to review their plan one last time. Their voices are only murmurs, lost in the din of traffic nearby.

"Check," whispers one after final instructions. Another only nods, pulling his ski mask into place. They cluster behind one of the parked cars. A trunk lid swings up to reveal a cache of arms and ammunition—revolvers, pistols, an Uzi ... no, two ... three.

One by one, the weapons disappear, buried in pockets, tucked in jackets and under belts. One man, crouching, adjusts a knife strapped to his ankle.

"OK, let's do it ...", comes the signal. In a moment, they're gone.

At Field Station Okinawa's Provost Marshal Office, the night is still a quiet one. Business is routine for the desk sergeant behind the counter. Relaxed, she is making a note to herself when the door interrupts her.

She turns to see her provost sergeant enter briskly then vanish down a corridor. Familiar, true, but curious considering he's usually home at this hour.

Minutes later, the provost sergeant is back. He seems to study the desk sergeant and another military policeman behind her first before approaching the counter. His words are slow and deliberate:

"You are now operating under exercise conditions. You are to

by Sp4 Timothy Frame

unload your weapon and place your magazine in your pouch until I, and only I, advise you that the exercise is terminated.

"When responding to an exercise situation, you will do so with an empty weapon. If you must fire, you will draw your weapon and say, 'bang, bang!' If a real-life situation occurs while the exercise is in progress, it will have priority over the exercise. Any questions ...?"

He has just radioed the order to

the other MPs on duty when the desk phone rings. It's 8 p.m.

"PMO, Sergeant Mowery, may I hel ..." She grabs a pen.

Terrorists. A company commander, her husband and another soldier are hostage in the Torii theater. The price on their lives—one million dollars, release of fellow terrorists from prison, ground and air transportation, plus a pizza. Failing their demands, hostages begin dying in 60 minutes ... click. The Military Police Contingency Training Exercise was off on schedule.

For PMO provost sergeant SFC Lawrence P. Vanek, the scenario



Shielded from MPs by an extra "hostage," a terrorist drives his first "victim" from the theater. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Timothy Frame)

underway reflected a month of detailed planning. There had been terrorist and hostage role players to enlist, exercise evaluators to brief and mock weapons to obtain. There was coordination to discuss, the scenario itself to develop, strategy to analyze and silence to observe. It was his baby.

Testing the response of unit MPs in a simulated terrorist-hostage crisis was nothing new here. The exercises have long been tools of MP trainers, exposing strengths and weaknesses of the field station's first line of defense. But this time, there was a catch.

The theater activity was but a smokescreen to divert as much attention as possible from the high-security operations compound nearby. There, a smaller band of riffraff lurked hidden outside, programmed to get past the MP guards however they could, enter the compound and escape with a mock classified document—all on a carefully timed cue from Vanek. Theirs was the bottom line: If successful, the exercise would end.

Minutes ticked by for the theater hostages as their captors phoned the PMO at intervals with newer demands, harsher threats. MPs that only moments earlier were home relaxing for the evening had checked in at the PMO, drawn their empty weapons and joined the others. They were shadows among shadows in the night—nowhere, yet everywhere.

"They're out there!" one terrorist called back from the theater entrance, his nose pressed to the glass. On bellies and elbows, the MPs inched closer to take observation positions among parked cars in the area, landscape, anything solid. "Back off!" a terrorist on the phone screamed. "Tell 'em to back the — off or the commander goes NOW!!" The shadows pulled back. "That's better ..."

Outside the operations compound, a lone pair of terrorists still waited for Vanek's signal. Not far away lay two "dead" MPs. They'd been on patrol, spotted the first intruder, even had



PMO Desk Sergeant Teresa S. Mowery listens carefully for clues in the terrorist's call that could reveal additional facts about the "hostage" situation. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Timothy Frame)

their weapons trained on her when the second terrorist surprised them from behind. But the tables quickly turned.

Word of the fallen MPs poured backup units to the scene, and as the terrorists scaled a security fence ... "Bang, bang!" The exercise was over, it seemed, before it had begun. Or was it?

"We still had the hostage situation at the theater," Vanek recounted, "so instead of cutting the exercise so short I decided to go ahead, use our Special Reaction Team, and try to get the hostages out of the theater and eliminate the terrorists." The SRT, like civilian SWAT teams, are trained in special operations, weapons and tactics, Vanek explained.

Nearly an hour of negotiations for the hostages' release had been futile. The terrorists only grew angrier, more committed, more willing to die for their cause before surrender. Now, time had run out.

An extra hostage, recruited by

the terrorists as he passed by the theater, was first to go—a favor, actually. He'd been good enough to volunteer, and in terrorist terms, being free to leave after a few minutes of playing dead meant "thanks." An Uzi at his back drove him out the door while another hostage became the terrorists' shield. The man dropped, sprawled face down, grinning to himself at what his evening had become.

Moments later, the scene was the same. Company Commander Capt. Jane H. Parrish reeled to the ground, her glasses thrown aside as the terrorists ducked back to safety. At her captors' request, she lay moaning; wounded, but still alive ... for now. Her lingering, they reasoned, might help prolong their bargaining power.

New shadows had begun stirring in the distance, different, somehow, from the others. They moved and vanished more quickly, always one at a time ... and always crouched, even as

they ran. From time to time an arm would motion or a hand would signal in the silent, deadly world of the SRT. Suddenly, they stopped.

The bodies of two MPs in the area warned of terrorist snipers perched atop the theater. But not for long.

"One of you can come on down," an exercise evaluator called up to the roof. "I don't care which one . . ." The evaluator's radio interrupted. "Make that both of you. You're dead."

The snipers exchanged puzzled glances. "I give up," said one. "Where were they?" The evaluator pointed to a barracks roof on the horizon where an SRT sharpshooter blended with the blackness.

Shadows on the ground moved again, splitting from the theater's windowless rear to hug the sides. An evaluator approached one of the SRT groups with news that two among them were dead,

earlier victims of the snipers. No, they protested, pointing to the lighted area in question. It was understood they'd cut power to the entire vicinity before moving in, remember? The evaluator conceded. They'd been under the cover of darkness.

The SRT pressed forward, springing from position to position until they'd pinned the theater entrance. A few feet away, the fallen commander raised her eyes, straining for a better view. "Tender Mercies," read the theater marquee in the filtering streetlight. But the commander's moaning had stopped.

A quick peek revealed no sign of the terrorists in the foyer, only a lone hostage tied to a stool and roped to another doorway inside. His eyes widened, following the SRT as they entered, crept nearer, peered past the door, then moved to free him. A water balloon "grenade" tumbled from the loosened ropes and burst.

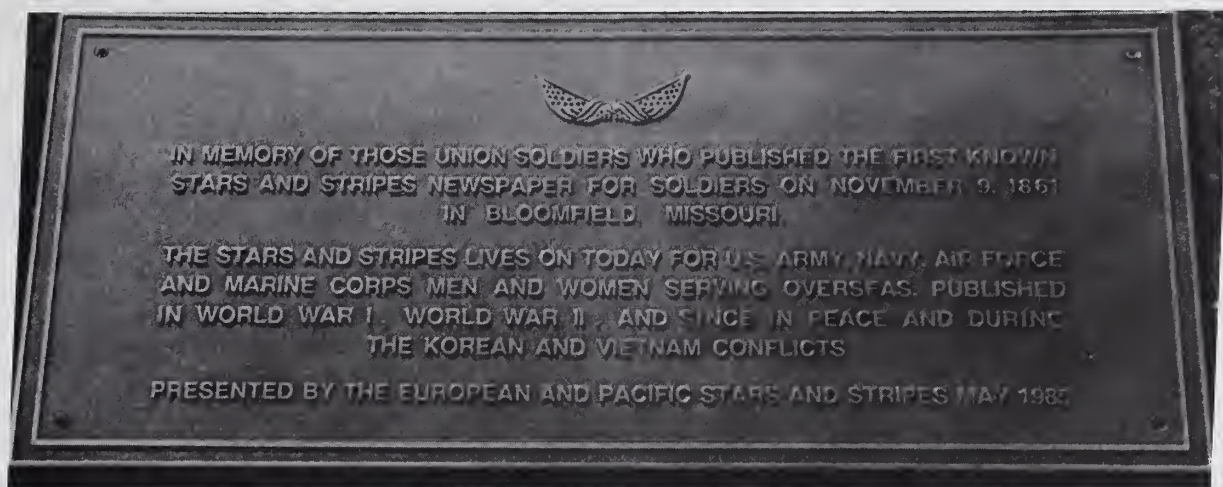
"That's it," an evaluator announced. "You're all dead . . . SRT, terrorists, hostages, the works." Every possible entrance had been booby trapped—a non-win finale. Still, the exercise had served its purpose, Vanek explained, "to evaluate our response capability in a crisis situation so we can train and improve."

There had been problems sealing the area off from innocent bystanders, a jogger in one instance, and in taking observation positions too close. "But on the whole," Vanek stressed, "the MPs did great. We'll train to plug up the weak points."

"We've got some good MPs, some dedicated people. No matter where you're at overseas, the terrorist threat does exist and you have to be prepared. I'm confident that if something were to happen for real, we'd have no problem handling it . . . whatever it took."



"You know what to do . . .," SFC Lawrence P. Vanek, provost sergeant, says to the MPs at the desk. "Remain calm and organize your priorities." (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Timothy Frame)



A plaque commemorating Bloomfield, Mo., as the site of the first edition of the GI newspaper, the *Stars and Stripes*, is affixed to the top of the World War II portion of the Veterans Monument in front of the Stoddard County courthouse, Bloomfield, Mo. (Photo by Sgt. Maj. Rudi Williams, USA)

Stars and Stripes Plaque dedicated in Missouri

By Sgt. Maj. Rudi Williams, USA
American Forces Information Service

The small farming town of Bloomfield, Mo.—population less than 2,000—is so proud of being the publication site for the first Stars and Stripes newspaper that it mounted a large plaque to the “GI’s newspaper” on a recently unveiled monument to its own war dead.

The first edition of “Stripes” was published on a hand press by four Union soldiers—all of them printers—in the newspaper office of the Bloomfield Herald on Nov. 9, 1861.

Fashioned after the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., the granite monument in Bloomfield carries the names of 205 area men who were killed in action: 52 from World War I, 114 from World War II, 19 from Korea and 20 from Vietnam. Honoring its fallen dead was the first objective

of the monument.

“The second idea was to put a plaque on the monument to commemorate Bloomfield as the site of the first edition of ‘Stars and Stripes,’ ” says Jim Mayo, former Army artilleryman and the prime mover behind the monument’s construction.

The inscription on the plaque reads: “In memory of those Union soldiers who published the first known Stars and Stripes newspaper for soldiers on November 9, 1861, in Bloomfield, Mo. The Stars and Stripes lives on today for U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps men and women serving overseas. Published in World War I, World War II and since in peace and during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. Presented by the European and

Pacific Stars and Stripes, May 1985.”

Col. John P. Fanning, USA, chief, personnel and community activities, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., who represented both the Department of Defense and Stars and Stripes at the dedication ceremony said, “. . . Today, the European and Pacific Stars and Stripes serve nearly a million members of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines and their families serving our country throughout Europe and the Far East.

“. . . With a combined daily circulation of about 170,000 copies—today’s 28-page Stars and Stripes newspapers bring our men and women overseas the same national and international news, editorial cartoons, and opinion columns that they would read in their hometown newspaper.”

An Ombudsman at work

By SSgt. Dan L. Hassett
Editor, 66th MI Group *Dagger*

A young woman living here in Munich gets a telephone call from the United States informing her that her mother is ill and wishes to see her.

Her husband, a sergeant in the 66th MI Group, is gone on a TDY trip. The young wife has no idea how to get in touch with him and no money to make the trip home.

What can she do?

In the past she might have had to make many telephone calls before contacting the right people to help solve her problem. But now a short call to Dorothy Doyle, the 66th MI Group's recently appointed Ombudsman, will get her

on the right track and on her way home.

Army Adopts Program From Navy

What is an Ombudsman, and what can she do to help this young woman?

The word comes from Sweden, where an Ombudsman was someone who could cut through bureaucratic red tape to help a powerless citizen. The U.S. Navy adopted the Ombudsman concept in the early 1970s so Navy wives could voice their concerns to their spouses' command.

The Army has since adopted

the idea and is setting up Ombudsman programs in communities throughout the service. Doyle's appointment is the beginning of the 66th MI Group's implementation of the Army program.

According to proposed 66th MI Group's Family Action Plan, the Ombudsman program's purpose is to "establish a line of communication between family members and commanders at all levels, and to assist family members in locating and accessing established Army programs and services."

What Can An Ombudsman Do To Help?

The proposed regulation offers further suggestions on how the Ombudsman can help family members within the Group, such as: "Provide to the commander family member views on issues of interest to them; refer family members to established support services to assist in problem solving; interface with community support agencies (such as Child Development Services, Army Community Services, etc.); be a good listener and develop facts associated with family member groups; and, publish a newsletter to communicate directly with family members."

Doyle, who is the wife of Col. Edward J. Doyle, the 66th MI Group's deputy commander, just arrived in Munich in June, and



she feels, from what she has heard since arriving, that there is a real need for the program in the Group.

"It's worth a try," she said. "It's better to try it and find out later that there is no need, than not to try and possibly overlook the need."

Doyle feels that the first step in making the Ombudsman program work is to organize a network of people in the Group who are interested in the program, people who are willing to reach out and get involved.

According to Maj. Charles H. Brent, 66th MI Group S-1, there will be an effort to build this network.

Family Members Need to Help

"There will be a concerted effort during the month of October, by commanders and staff chiefs, to identify and encourage the selection of family members within the 66th to become part of the Ombudsman program," he said. "The network needs to extend to all subordinate units and staff sections."

Brent said the Augsburg military community has one of the Army's first Ombudsman programs, and that he hopes he and Doyle can meet with members of that community to learn how their program works. He also wants to set up monthly meetings so family members and other in-

terested people can ask questions about the program.

Brent said that the Army scheduled a Family Action Conference in November in Washington, D.C., and that Doyle was nominated to represent the 66th MI Group at that meeting.

Doyle, who is a former high school teacher and holds a master's degree in guidance and counseling, said she is currently getting more familiar with helping agencies in the Munich military community. "I need to know where to refer people when they need help," she said.

"I want to try to make people feel that there is somebody to talk

to, somebody who will listen, who cares," she continued. "I want to help overcome that feeling of isolation many spouses feel."

"I also speak fluent Spanish," Doyle said, adding that she has met many family members who speak very little English and can express themselves better in Spanish. She hopes her language ability will help her in her Ombudsman role.

Now, whenever family members of soldiers of the 66th MI Group have problems, they have someone to call who will try to get those problems solved; they can call their Ombudsman.



1985 INSCOM Personnel Conference

submitted by Capt. Kenneth W. Webster

operational next year if studies verify its apparent advantages. A DCSPER task force is currently working to determine whether the establishment of a personnel command would save job positions and improve personnel management efficiency. Under the task force plan, the Personnel Command would be headquartered in Hoffman Building I and II in Alexandria, Va, with a three-star general commanding.

During the remainder of the conference, representatives from INSCOM Headquarters, HQ Department of Army, and MILPERCEN presented briefings about new or revised personnel policies, innovative approaches to providing personnel support and MACOM staff responsibilities in support of local personnel efforts.

Lively interchanges improved understanding and sharpened skills. All pointed toward excellence in serving the soldier.

The conference was well received and provided soldiers with the opportunity to share their knowledge and expertise in both a formal and informal atmosphere. It is anticipated that this conference will continue to provide the individuals who attend with new and better ways to carry out the important responsibilities they have as managers of INSCOM's soldiers and civilians all over the globe.

"Leadership on Parade" was chosen as this year's theme. It reflected INSCOM's charge to each member to lead by example in shaping the future of intelligence and security support to the U.S. Army.

The conference was opened by Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster, Commanding General, INSCOM, who welcomed the attendees and reinforced INSCOM's drive to provide the highest quality personnel support to its units. Maj. Gen. Soyster introduced Brig. Gen. Edmond S. Solymosy, Deputy Commanding General, who spoke about the United States Army Community and Family Support Center's objectives and missions.

Conference attendees received a special address by Col. Robert J. Bavis on the proposed Army Personnel Command. This activity has a good chance of becoming

Col. A. A. "Phil" Remling, DCSPER, HQ, INSCOM, recently hosted the seventh annual INSCOM Personnel Conference held in Arlington, Virginia, from October 7 through 10, 1985.

The conference was attended by 49 officers and senior NCO's representing S-1 and HREO offices throughout INSCOM units world-wide.

U.S. Army Electronics Materiel Readiness Activity

by Lisha Knox

The U.S. Army Electronics Materiel Readiness Activity (USAEMRA), is a Communications-Electronics Command Subordinate Activity located on the U.S. Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Virginia. By far, the Activity is the largest employer of DOD personnel on the installation with approximately 285 civilians and 160 military. The Activity has been under the command of Col. Melvin L. Byrd since August 1983.

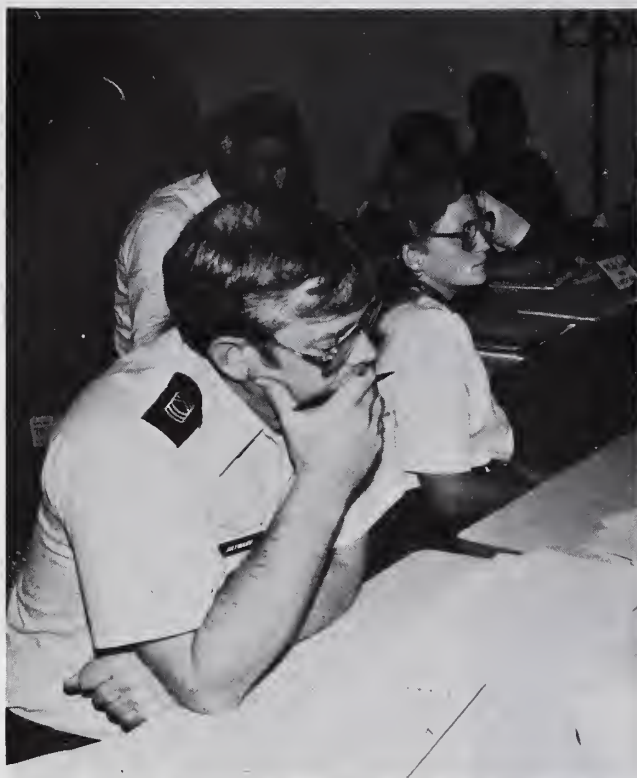
USAEMRA provides a very special and unique support to tactical and strategic cryptological elements of our armed forces. As the Army Materiel Manager for FSC 5811 and related unique items, critical logistics support is provided to the soldier through in-



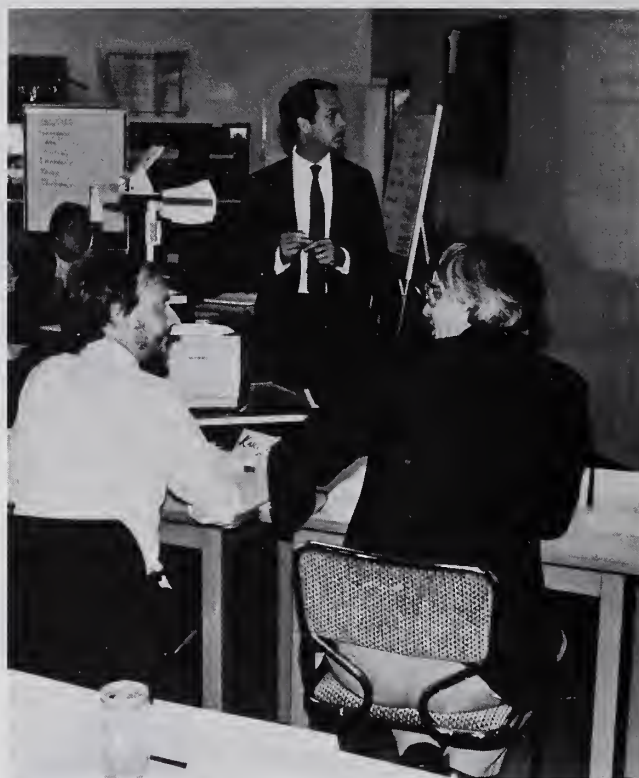
ventory management, supply cataloging, storage, disposal, organic and contract special repair and, quality assurance. As the Integrated Logistics Support developer, USAEMRA provides maintenance engineering, configuration management, standardization, technical publications, new equipment training and technical assistance. Organized much like other U.S. Army Materiel Command subordinate commands, USAEMRA also operates a special repair facility and a wholesale warehouse.

From a historical perspective, the Activity was established on April 15, 1964 as the U.S. Army Security Agency Materiel Support Command (USASAMSC). Subse-

quently, USASAMSC and its logistical support responsibilities were transferred to U.S. Army Development and Research Command (DARCOM) on 7 February 1977 and redesignated as USAEMRA. On July 1, 1978, command and control of USAEMRA was transferred to Headquarters, U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Readiness Command (USACERCOM), Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. In May 1981, CERCOM and the Communications Research and Development Command (CORADCOM) were merged and USAEMRA was placed under the command and control of the Deputy Commanding General for Procurement and Readiness, U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command (USACECOM).



Personnel at the Information Management Conference in Munich are (front, left) MSgt. Charles Hayward, 66th MIGP; (back, left) Michael Horowitz, USAINSCOM; (center) SA Gretchen Watson, 584th MID; (center back, left) Michael Falat, USAINSCOM; (center back, right) Maj. Charles Romanus, 66th MIGP. (U.S. Army photo)



At the Information Management Conference, the participants are (back to camera, from left) Karl Schank, FS Augsburg; (back to camera, front right) Mel Edgerley, FS Augsburg; (center) Instructor Jerry Hill, General Services Administration; (seated, background) Gerry Murphie, 66th MIGP. (U.S. Army photo)

Information Management Program at INSCOM

by Michael C. Horowitz

Twenty-two representatives from INSCOM organizations throughout Europe gathered last month in Munich to learn details of how to implement the Army's Information Management program. For the unit, this involves conducting an Information Systems Planning (ISP) study, the subject of the three-and-a-half day course.

The ISP study is a process of

deriving an organization's information requirements by analyzing the processes that an organization performs. This differs from other forms of requirement surveys in that, rather than focusing on a specific requirement stated by an action officer, the study takes a wider view and looks at the information needs of the entire organization. This way, not only will the action officer's requirement be

satisfied, but it will be done in a manner which will allow the requirement to be addressed in the context of other requirements rather than in a vacuum. This means multiple requirements for identical information can be satisfied in one collection effort rather than developing several systems for collecting that data.

Additionally, one can assign stewardship or responsibility for



Also, at the conference were (L to R) Maj. Karl West and Capt. Peter Cannon, FS Berlin, and Lt. Col. Robert Wright, 66th MIGP. (U.S. Army photo)

maintaining that data to the most appropriate staff element, so there is a single, authoritative source for this material. One must realize, however, that the ISP is not an automation study, but rather an attempt to gather all information requirements, whether it be for copy machines or for a word-processing capability.

The immediate benefit of the Study is to serve as a vehicle for validating the Commander's Needs Letters (CNL). These CNLs are generated by the field in response to direct or indirect tasking. The CNLs are staffed before becoming part of the INSCOM Plan. With the unit's ISP study in hand, the DCSIM can validate a CNL if the initiative falls in the information management area. A more direct benefit can accrue to the site which has done an ISP study if they complete what is sometimes referred to as "Phase II" or the ISP Implementation Phase. This phase takes the results of the ISP Study through another methodology to arrive at a project slate a listing by priority of specific information requirements to be addressed.

Information Management is a new concept for the Army based on the idea that information, like personnel and equipment, can

and should be managed as a resource. This concept arose from the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, PL 96-511. Besides reducing the reporting paperwork burden placed on private industries by the Government, the Act had a goal of improving data processing management. This later requirement was added because Congress felt information resources throughout the United States Government were not being managed properly.

The Army has established an Army staff level position, Assistant Chief of Staff for Information Management, and a new major Army command, the Army Information Systems Command, to carry out the Army Information Mission Area. This new command is currently headed by Lt. Gen. Emmett Paige, Jr. The Information Systems Command (ISC), was developed from several information management Army elements. The largest of these elements was the Army Communications Command (ACC). Adding the information mission responsibilities means ISC Commanders are now assuming a dual-hat role: one as the MACOM ISC Commander, whose responsibilities include the functions previously performed as

the MACOM ACC Commander, and the other as a command's Deputy Chief of Staff for Information Management (DCSIM).

This merging of roles means the INSCOM DCSIM now has responsibility for several functional disciplines: automation, communications, audiovisual, libraries, publications/printing and records management. To carry out these responsibilities at HQ INSCOM, the DCSIM has three Assistant Deputy Chiefs of Staff; one each for Automation, Communications and Information Services. The last four disciplines fall under the Assistant for Information Services.

"This Command is fully behind the information management effort", says Col. William R. Barnes, DCSIM for INSCOM. "When DA establishes a Command to promulgate this concept and places a three star general at its head, it shows the importance placed upon this effort."

When asked how the concept, particularly the ISP study, would affect the local commander, he replied. "For the first time, commanders will have a specific information management road map that will support and help to justify their initiatives. These initiatives should have a direct relationship to the study results."

The authority for implementing Information Management throughout the Army comes from the 25-series of Army Regulations. Specifically, AR 25-5 is the vehicle to implement the Information Management Mission Area and describes, among other things, the requirement to develop "a formal information planning study such as an ISP or other ACSIM approved methodology." AR 25-1, which is the IM capstone policy regulation, has been finalized, and will soon be distributed. No major changes are expected in the current draft of AR 25-5 which, DA advises, may be used for planning purposes.

The Information Services staff at HQ INSCOM (ADCSIM-IS) has been sponsoring training sessions of ISP worldwide. Training throughout the Command is expected to be complete by mid-October 1985.

FHC Creates holiday

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission has adopted "Living the Dream" as the official theme for celebrating this country's newest national holiday on January 20, 1986. The theme expresses the message and inspiration Dr. King generated among Americans in his dream and what that dream awakened in America.

LIVING THE DREAM

A day to celebrate the life and dream of Martin Luther King, Jr.

A day to reaffirm the American ideals of freedom, justice and opportunity for all.

A day for love, not hate; for understanding, not anger; for peace, not war.

A day for the family: to share together, to reach out to relatives and friends, and to mend broken relationships.

A day when the community rids itself of the barriers which divide it and comes together as one.

A day when people of all races, religions, classes, and stations in life put aside their differences and join in a spirit of togetherness.

A day for our nation to pay tribute to Martin Luther King, Jr. who awakened in us the best qualities of the American spirit.

A day for nations of the world to cease all violent actions, seek nonviolent solutions, and demonstrate that peace is not just a dream, but a real possibility, if only for one day.

If for only one day, each of us serves as a drum major for justice and peace, then we will bring to life the inspiring vision of freedom which Martin "Dreamed."

Editor's note: This News Release was issued by the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission, FHC No. 85-01A. Used by permission.



513TH MI GP

513th MI GROUP

History of the 513th

On October 22, 1952, the 513th Military Intelligence Service Group was constituted in the Regular Army, and on January 15, 1953, was activated at Oberursel, Germany (Camp King). The 513th MI Service Group was assigned to the U.S. Army, Europe and replaced a TD organization, the 7077th USAREUR Intelligence Center. In its administrative and intelligence support role, the 513th MI Service Group managed an interrogation center for refugees, resettlers, and repatriates; collected documents; issued reports; and oversaw technical intelligence detachments. On October 20, 1953, the 513th MI Service Group was redesignated the 513th Military Intelligence Group.

The mission of the 513th MI Group changed in early 1954 when it gained responsibility for field operations intelligence (FOI), a newly recognized discipline within the Army. To handle the mission, a part of which was transferred from the 66th CIC Group, the 522d MI Battalion was activated on July 27, 1954 and assigned to the 513th MI Group. Although the 513th MI Group exercised administrative control over the 522d MI Battalion, USAREUR held operational control. It was not until August 1958 upon the inactivation of the 522d MI Battalion that the 513th MI Group gained operational control over the FOI functions and personnel

who were absorbed into the 513th MI Group's internal organization. Because of its specialized mission and need for flexibility, the 513th MI Group was organized into a variety of provisional organizations (battalions, companies, detachments) beginning in 1957.

The 513th MI Group's mission again changed with the acquisition of counterintelligence functions on November 1, 1959 when USAREUR divided the counterintelligence and field operations intelligence/area intelligence functions between the 66th CIC Group and the 513th MI Group, the latter covering northern Germany to include Berlin. This division was short-lived due to the inherent coordination problems.

On July 25, 1961, the 513th MI Group was redesignated as the 513th Intelligence Corps Group. In April 1962, another realignment of intelligence units in Germany witnessed the 513th INTC Group taking over the mission of area intelligence for the entire geographical area of Germany. On December 28, 1963, the 513th INTC Group assumed the personnel and area intelligence mission of the 163d MI Battalion, which had been in support of the Southern European Task Force. In October 1966, the 513th INTC Group was again redesignated as the 513th Military Intelligence Group.

As a result of a major reorgani-

zation and consolidation of Army intelligence assets in Europe, the 513th MI Group was moved from Camp King, Oberursel, Germany, to McGraw Kaserne, Munich, Germany, in October 1968. During the previous month, the 66th MI Group had been relocated from Stuttgart, Germany, to Munich. It was determined that the 66th MI Group, the senior of the units, would remain, and that the 513th MI Group be inactivated. Over the following nine months, the personnel and mission of the 513th MI Group were merged with those of the 66th MI Group, culminating in the formal inactivation of the 513th MI Group on June 25, 1969.

Redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 513th Military Intelligence Group, the unit was reactivated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, on October 2, 1982, although a carrier unit had been activated as early as April 2, 1982 to receive the assignment of personnel and equipment. In its new role, the HQ & HQ Company, 513th MI Group, and its subordinate units are to furnish active Army units throughout CONUS with intelligence, security, and electronic warfare support and provide the intelligence units of the Army Reserve with training support. In March 1984, the unit received the distinctive designation "Vigilant Knights."

513th MI GROUP

513th in the field

by SSgt. Odis Love

At 3 a.m. the morning of August 17 a bus horn sounded. Moments later the Bright Star contingent of the 513th Military Intelligence Group stepped off that same bus and into the arms of loved ones.

Still dressed in desert camouflage and carrying weapons, the contingent truly fit their own billing as "The Desert Rats."

The Group was just returning from 30 days in the Egyptian desert and exercise Bright Star—a joint training exercise with several Arab nations. On the drawing board for two years, Bright Star was designed to improve the connectivity and communications between the U.S. Central Command, Army Central Command, (ARCENT), and subordinate units—such as the 513th.

"We provided daily intelligence briefings to the Commander, ARCENT," said Lt. Col. Barney Slayton, "We also published daily intelligence summaries."

Also challenging were the living conditions since the Group had arrived in the desert five days ahead of their supplies and equipment, which later arrived by ship.

"The Egyptians graciously provided us tents" said Maj. Jay Lawson, "or those first few days would have been even tougher."

Once the supplies and equipment arrived, the building began. Latrines, a dining facility, and a secure working facility were all constructed by hand.

Despite temperatures that

soared to 115° during the day, the Group seemed to enjoy the experience. Movies, complete with popcorn, were shown during the evening and plenty of cold drinks were available from the popular "Mini PX."

Although work days were usually 12–14 hours long, most of the soldiers made time to join one of the Cairo excursions. Trips to the pyramids, bazaars, and the Cairo

Museum were among the most popular. Some of the soldiers saw sights the new-fashioned way—courtesy of Egyptian Army helicopter pilots.

"The highlight of the exercise," said Capt. Michael Loy, "was when I realized that the training and preparation had paid off—that we had learned our jobs and were perfectly capable of executing our mission half-way around the world."



Moving out. SSgt. Rene Hernandez and CW2 Kevin Souser embark on exercise Bright Star.

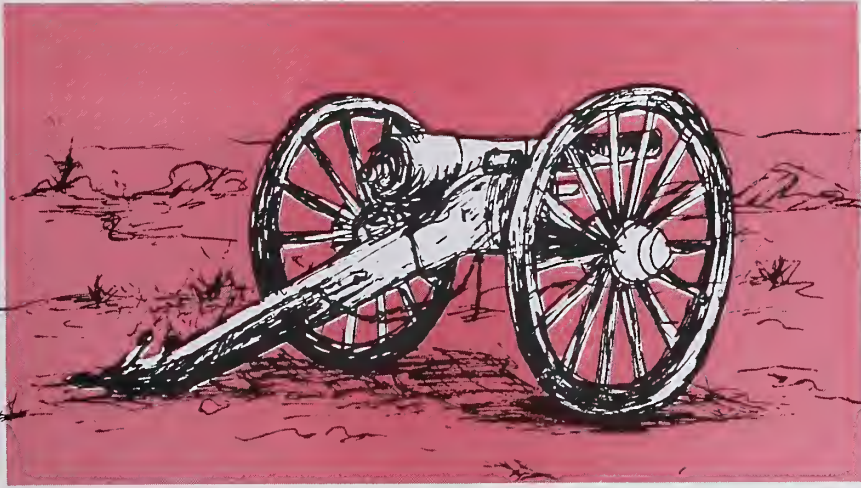


In the Egyptian desert, Maj. Richard Millett makes a friend. (U.S. Army photo)



Home, sweet home! Bright Star was a joint training exercise between several Arab nations and the 513th MI Group. (U.S. Army photo)

513th MI GROUP



The Battle of Monmouth

by Robert Hopewell

The 513th Military Intelligence Group, dispersed in twelve geographic locations across the United States, nevertheless considers Fort Monmouth, New Jersey as home.

The Group Headquarters and Intelligence Center are located here, as well as the headquarters for the 201st and 202nd Military Intelligence Battalions. Almost half of the Group's 1300 soldiers live and work in the Ft. Monmouth area.

A source of learning and inspiration, the Monmouth Battlefield in nearby Freehold, New Jersey was the site of one of the turning points of the Revolutionary War.

It was on an incredibly hot day in June of 1778, that Washington's Continental Army panicked, regrouped, and finally held its ground against the British Army. Both sides suffered tremendous casualties at Monmouth, although exact figures will never be known.

At least 700 soldiers were killed, over 100 by heatstroke and lack of water.

It was at Monmouth that Molly Hayes, commonly known as Molly Pitcher, earned her place as a heroine of the Revolutionary War. Carrying water from a nearby spring to her cannoner husband, John, she was seen in the heat of battle many times that day. When her husband at last fell wounded, she took his place and manned the cannon for the duration of the battle. The following day Mary was recognized by General Washington and his staff at a parade held in her honor.

Although the order of battle on that historic day has never been clear, it is known that General Washington became personally involved in turning a hasty retreat into a major advance. Fought from dawn until after twilight, it was the longest sustained battle in recorded history until the Battle

of Gettysburg. More men were involved in the battle than in any other battle until Gettysburg—some 25,000.

Military historians view the Battle of Monmouth as one of the most sustained dramatic encounters of the period. Eye witnesses viewed the carnage in horror, recalling the cries of the soldiers for water and the moans of the wounded. Certainly it was one of the most important battles in our nation's history.

The question of who won the Battle of Monmouth is a subject of some debate. Although the results were not conclusive, the Americans proved they could effectively fight a sustained, strategic battle against the British. And it was the British who retreated first from the battlefield. Upon hearing of the battle, the Premier of France was heard to say—"England has lost America forever."

513th MI GROUP



Uptown Manhattan as seen from the top of the World Trade Center, New York City. On a clear day viewers can see as far as 30 miles in any direction. (Photo by Sp4 Andrea L. Taylor)

513th MI GROUP

New Jersey, a land of excitement

by Capt. Mark C. Bender

The drive north on the New Jersey Turnpike toward New York City; oil refineries and urban blight in outlying areas; the long wait on the Jersey side of the tunnel to emerge into the promised land of Gotham—this is the only New Jersey that most Americans will ever know.

They will never know New Jersey's mountains, her woodlands, or the singular beauty of her Atlantic shore. They will go on ridiculing New Jersey—a New Jersey they have never met.

The 600 or so soldiers of the 513th Military Intelligence Group who are assigned at Fort Monmouth, know a very different state. An hour or so drive from New York City, Fort Monmouth sits on the apex of the New Jersey shore area.

Twenty minutes to the north is historic Sandy Hook State Park with its miles of open beach. An ecological cornucopia, Sandy Hook attracts thousands of visitors each year who explore the coves, holly forests, and wildlife preserves. An incredible backdrop to Sandy Hook's natural beauty, the New York City skyline is clearly visible across the bay.

For a different kind of wild life, the beaches twenty minutes south of Fort Monmouth are the kick. Belmar Beach loses nothing to

California. Known affectionately as "Muscle Beach," Belmar is home to the summer college crowd replete with surfers and volleyballers. Belmar's summer disco clubs and crowds have become an issue with local officials, but a summer night's stroll through greater Belmar is a must for every adventurer.

New Jersey is a family place as well and no child resides at Fort Monmouth who doesn't view the passing of winter as a ticket to Great Adventure Amusement Park. Thirty minutes west in nearby Ocean County, Great Adventure is the amusement park of the future. Opened in 1974, the park is spacious and clean and rarely over-crowded.

Great Adventure discount tickets are available at the Fort Monmouth Tours and Ticket Office. Remember to include the Drive-Thru Safari with your purchase. This 450-acre site hosts over 2,000 animals in a natural habitat. My children have never laughed so hard as when the spider monkeys fell in love with our Toyota. A must for everyone with a well-waxed automobile.

For top name entertainment, look to the nearby Garden State Arts Center, the Atlantic City casinos, or the Meadowlands Sports Complex—now the home of the

New York Giants. If active entertainment is more to your liking, try kayaking or canoeing down the nearby Toms River. Equipment rentals are inexpensive, right along the river, and the scenery is priceless.

Sooner or later you'll want to cross the state line and visit Philadelphia—City of Brotherly Love. The very best time to do this is Thanksgiving Day, when Santa Claus reigns over the nation's oldest parade. Downtown Philadelphia really looks like Christmas and children of all ages will be awed with the expanse and selection of the city's toy stores.

The restoration of Old Philadelphia is almost complete now and a trip to Independence Hall is easily accomplished but not easily forgotten. Be sure and indulge in one of Philadelphia's oldest treats—the soft pretzels sold on corners everywhere.

Sports enthusiasts want for nothing in Philadelphia. Philly hosts the Phils and Flyers, Eagles and, of course, "Dr. J" and his fabulous 76ers.

New Yorkers will have none of this and perhaps its time we turn our attention to "The Big Apple"—if you don't mind another ride on the New Jersey Turnpike.

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No city in the world can boast a skyline like New York's. No longer the world's tallest building, the Empire State Building is still a marvel of the modern world. Built in only thirteen months with the loss of fourteen lives, it is second on the New York skyline only to the twin towers of the World Trade Center. Both structures offer incredible views of the city and both structures have been scaled—the towers in 1977 by George Willing "the human fly" and the Empire by King Kong in a movie in 1937.

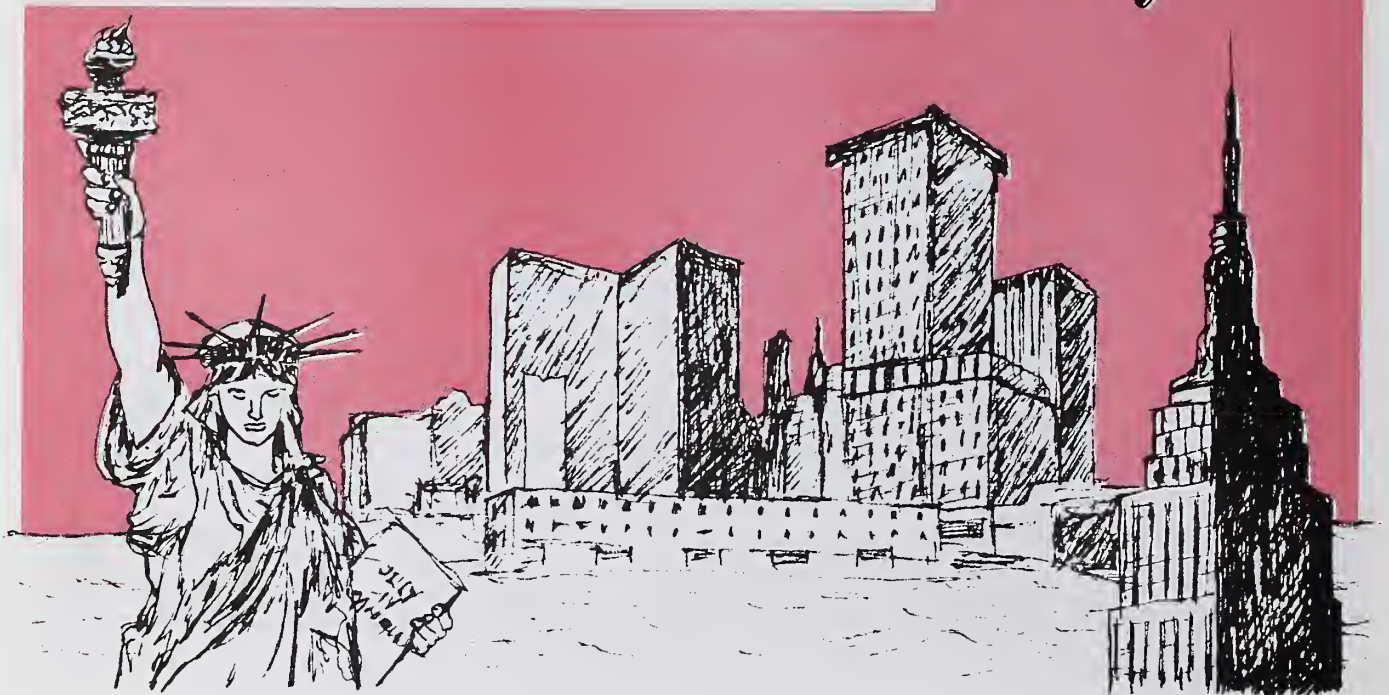
But New York is much more than its buildings and bridges. It's Macy's Department Store and Mamma Leone's. It's Broadway plays and baseball games. A place where you can ice skate at Rockefeller Center or boogie at Studio 54 ... or experience three distinct cultures while strolling through Soho, Little Italy, and Chinatown.

No discussion of New Jersey and its environs would be com-

plete without a word about the people who inhabit this unique area. Like a pill with the sugar in the middle, New Jerseyans can be a bit intimidating at first, but are gracious and friendly once the ice is broken.

Endowed with a special sense of humor and love of children, New Jerseyans will not hesitate to publicly set you straight should you offend their sense of propriety. The closer to the city, the more vehement the reprimand. Answer back if you think you're right, but realize you're playing a game of machismo where bluff and bluster are everything.

New Jerseyans in automobiles receive a bum rap. Insurance rates are double that of most of America, but this is due primarily to the density of the automobile population. New Jerseyans look out for each other amidst the congestion, and they will always let you in. Conversely, they expect to be let in. I know these things, I'm married to a New Jerseyan.



513th MI GROUP

Year of leadership

by Capt. Mark C. Bender

"Blam!" A rocket-propelled grenade rips 250 meters down range and catches a foreign-made battle tank between the turret and the main hull. "Boom!" is the responding explosion, as 87 officers of the 513th MI Group erupt in jubilation.

"The old man can shoot," is the lesson of the day. The lesson is driven home as four junior officers successively fire the remaining Soviet RPG-7 rounds with lesser degrees of accuracy.

It's a Saturday morning and officers of the 513th are visiting the Group's 203rd MI Battalion for Opposing Forces Training. Everyone fires 60 rounds of the Soviet AK-47 and everyone leaves having experienced a wordless lesson in leadership by the Group Commander. He didn't have to fire. He didn't have to fire first. He's a straight-shooter.

"Lead by example" is a key tenet of the 513th's participation in the 1985 Army Theme of Leadership. The program has taken on a life of its own—it has become a way of thinking.

In the foreword to the 1985 Leadership Plan, Group Commander, Col. William A. Bentz challenged leaders to "take stock of what you're doing, focus in on the reason you're doing it, and then go out and do it better.

Col. Bentz further challenged leaders to "know the difference between just going through the motions and actively striving for peak performance."

Leaders at all levels are challenged to think of themselves as students of leadership—to keep observing and never stop learning ... to cut through the hustle and bustle and keep sight of the "why"—the real reason behind the action.

To understand the practice of leadership in the 513th is to know something of CSM John E. Caldwell. Hyperactive, demanding, and sometimes controversial, CSM Caldwell eschews the often bureaucratic processes of the Group staff and concentrates on leading.

"I know what my job is," says Caldwell, "I take



Leading the way to better facilities, Col. William A. Bentz and Mr. Cecil Sanders break ground for the 513th Tactical Vehicle Equipment Shop and Motor Pool.

513th MI GROUP

my marching orders from the Commander and get things done. He defines my mission and I get it done. I use the NCO net to help me do that."

A perfectionist in soldier skills, Caldwell personally organized and drilled the Group Color Guard. "Now that they know what I expect, I can get out of the way," says Caldwell, "The junior NCOs are handling it just fine. They travel all over the state representing the 513th. They're as good as I have seen."

CSM Caldwell believes in passing power down to those who measure up—a concept he preaches at every opportunity, including his weekly breakfast with the Group's NCOs.

"We need to get together on an informal basis once a week," says Caldwell, "not just to pass on information, but to make sure we share a common vision of what the NCO Corps should be."

An Army traditionlist if ever there was one, Caldwell has demonstrated a flare for the creative as well. His sports conferences have been a smashing success. Attracting teams from the Group's various geographic locations, these conferences have brought together soldiers serving under the same command, who seldom see each other.

"A good sports program is important to a unit," says Caldwell. "It builds the same characteristics we need on the battlefield—teamwork, esprit, confidence, and the will to win."

As a tactical unit, the 513th has ample opportunity to flex its leadership muscle in a full schedule of tactical exercises. Exercise Bright Star, conducted on the sands of Egypt, was one such challenge. Until the supply transport arrived five days later, 50 members of the 513th were forced to survive without needed equipment and with bare necessities. "We pulled together and it was amazing what we were able to accomplish," said Sgt. Kyle A. Cooper. "It was a classic case study in real world leadership—the way we pulled through."

An important part of leadership is caring, and in the 513th that includes families. Special care is given to insure that families feel a part of the unit.

It's not unusual for a spouse to get a call from a commander saying, "Thanks for your patience, we're working long hours—your spouse is doing a fantastic job."

The 513th has further benefited from two important Army actions—the decision to fill its three battalion commands from the DA Command Designated Position List and the redesignation of our specialist fives and sixes as sergeants and staff sergeants. These important actions will help ensure the 513th "Spirit of Leadership" is perpetuated for years to come.



Leaders in the field take time for a coffee break. Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster (left), INSCOM Commander, Col. William A. Bentz, Group Commander, and Maj. James Koch reconnoiter a desert bivouac.



Junior leaders—proud of their product. From left to right are Sp4 Gregory A. Dowell, Sp4 Prisca E. Bennett, Sgt. Charles W. Stevens, Sp4 Sylvia A. McQuay, and Sgt. John E. Yancey, Jr.

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203rd MI Battalion joins "Operation Summer Fire" at West Point

The hills reverberate with the staccato of machine gun fire. Echoes of more powerful artillery blasts bounce off the terrain. The mountainous wooded area is alive with soldiers in battle dress uniform. The nearby valley is dotted with vehicles and equipment and the silhouettes of men can be seen among the machines.

A scene from a John Wayne war movie? No. The scene is in the countryside surrounding the U.S. Army Military Academy at West Point where the training exercise "Operation Summer Fire" is taking place.

The vehicles and equipment in the valley are defunct and the silhouettes are fake. The valley is one of many sites through which more than 1,000 cadets will pass during the training exercise.

The 203d Military Intelligence Battalion from Aberdeen Proving Ground is one of 15 units joining the famed Screaming Eagles of the 101st Airborne Division, Fort

by Ann Silirie

Campbell, Ky., in the program for cadets, which will involve more than 1,000 active duty military by summer's end.

On the Chippewa range, the 203d conducts briefings and training on Soviet and Warsaw Pact equipment and weaponry.

"This valuable hands-on training is needed for our junior leaders of tomorrow so that they may evaluate foreign weapons to instill a degree of confidence in the ability of our systems and tactics. The first hand experience is very important," said Lt. Col. Michael A. Petersen, Commander of the 203d MI Battalion.

The 203d is subordinate to the 513th Military Intelligence Group headquartered in Fort Monmouth, N.J. As such, it espouses the two-fold mission of that organization. As the Army's only tactical technical intelligence exploitation unit, its primary mis-

sion is the expedient field analysis of enemy equipment for exploitation.

Their soldiers are the first to examine all captured material to see if the enemy is using anything new and different with the purpose of developing ways to assist the Army in planning methods and procedures to defeat hostile equipment and weaponry.

The unit's mission is to provide training cadre and equipment for the Army's agent for the acquisition, storage and repair of foreign equipment for use in the program. The OPFOR program includes training in threat awareness, threat weapon firing and foreign vehicle familiarization.

The 203d's training program in exercise "Operation Summer Fire" is geared each day to accommodate four platoons of 40 cadets each. In an area to the rear of the range, SSgt. James Callum briefed the cadets on 13 common Soviet

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1st Lt. Sheila O'Connor, Opposing Forces Training Team OIC, briefs ROTC cadets on the Soviet AKM-47 Assault Rifle during "Operation Summer Fire 85," conducted in the hills of upstate New York. (U.S. Army photo)

and Warsaw Pact vehicles. At one point, Callum noted that in one particularly small Soviet tank, it is necessary to have very small statured soldiers because of the cramped interior of the vehicle.

Sgt. Michael Mudrie followed with his briefing on Soviet and Warsaw Pact small arms, including machine guns, sniper rifles, bayonets, pistols, and a SAGGER missile. Mudrie explained the capabilities of each weapon,

stressing both weak and strong points. The cadets were invited to handle the equipment and to ask questions. 1st Lt. Sheila O'Connor, the officer in charge of the OPFOR training, gave the cadets a safety demonstration in handling the Soviet AKMS assault rifle.

Then it was time for action. On the firing range the cadets climbed into their individual fox holes and received general in-

structions on loading the ammunition and the firing procedures by a 203d soldier speaking over a public address system from a tower behind the range. Mudrie, O'Connor and SSgt. Jesse Roberts, the NCOIC for the OPFOR training detachment, inspected the loading and handling of the machine gun, giving individual guidance to the second-year cadets.

"Lean into it hard and hold the

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Sgt. Jim Mudrie discusses the Soviet AK-74 Assault Rifle during training for cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point. Cadets had the opportunity to train with a complete range of Warsaw Pact small arms. (U.S. Army photo)

gun up higher," Roberts bellowed to the soldiers.

Roberts also participated in the firing demonstrations of RPG7

anti-tank rockets and the M72A2 LAWS (Light Armored Weapons System).

After firing the assault rifle, the

cadets were required to gather the shell casings from the range and return them for ammunition accountability.

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SFC Julio Zanabria shares the 513th birthday cake with a future soldier at Organization Day activities.



Organization Day volleyball game in session. Anything goes!

513th MI GROUP



At the Organization Day Grudge Match, the 203rd MI Battalion (center) prevails against HHC, 513th MIGP, but the 201st won the final.

Organization Day, 513th style

by Capt. Dan Davidson

With everything cooperating except the weather, the 513th Military Intelligence Group celebrated its third anniversary in gala fashion on October 4th.

Forced to take the parade inside due to rain, precision execution of the contingency plan made possible a fitting ceremony for award recipients. The following 513th soldiers were recognized:

SFC James H. Thornby, 219th MI Company, Fort Monmouth Trainer of the Year

SSgt. Dewayne D. Mauga, HHC, 202nd MI Battalion, Fort

Monmouth Personnel Support NCO of the Year

SSgt. Avery Owen, 17th MI Company, 513th NCO of the Year

Sp4 Robert M. Brugman, 219th MI Company, 513th Soldier of the Year

Sp4 Gary B. Belcher, 174th MI Company, for valorous assistance in a life-threatening situation.

Remarks were made by Maj. Gen. Robert D. Morgan, Commander of the C&E Command and Fort Monmouth, who also assisted in the traditional cake cutting ceremony. The cake was later served at the 513th barbecue

which included barbecued chicken, ribs, and all the trimmings.

With the rain subsiding, volleyball, Tug-O-War, and track and field competition resumed outdoors. Spirited competition was the order of the day, with the 202nd MI Battalion the over-all champion.

"We took things rather seriously this year," said 202nd CSM James P. McKenna Jr. "We were organized and ready. We were number two last year and when you're number two you try a little harder."

513th MI GROUP

APG Soldier of the Year



Sp4 James D. Beck

by Mickey Morales

Sp4 James D. Beck, 203rd MI Battalion, was named the Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) Soldier of the Year at a recent ceremony at that installation.

Following unit selections, the field of contestants was narrowed to six finalists representing the units and activities throughout the installation. Each finalist went before a selection board composed of senior NCOs from various APG organizations. Some of the rating elements were on appearance, leadership qualities, and military subjects.

At the ceremony Maj. Gen. Andrew H. Anderson, Commander of the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command and Aberdeen Proving

Ground, said, "It feels great to be part of a military organization as good as this one."

Gen. Anderson continued, "Our Army today has hit a high point where we have people who want to be soldiers and who want to be professional."

"I'm so happy at being named the Aberdeen Proving Ground Soldier of the Year that I can hardly wait to call my folks back home in Denver," said an exuberant Beck after his selection. "I studied everything that I could and I guess it proves that if you work hard enough for something, you may win."

Editor's note: Information for this article was taken from the October 16, 1985 issue of the *APG News* at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Soldier of the Year at the 66th MIGP

by SSgt. Dan L. Hassett
Editor, 66th MI Group *Dagger*



Col. John G. Lackey III, Commander of the 66th MI Group, presents a plaque to Sgt. David Wells, the Group's 1985 Soldier of the Year. (U.S. Army photo by SSgt. Dan L. Hassett)

Sergeant David W. Wells, a 409th ASA Company soldier who represented the 502nd MI Battalion, edged past seven other contenders to win the 1985 66th MI Group Soldier of the Year honors.

He competed for Soldier of the Month at this company because he felt it would help him prepare for the E-5 board.

He made Soldier of the Month, went on to become Soldier of the Quarter at the 409th, Soldier of the Quarter at the 502nd, and finally to Soldier of the Year for the Augsburg-based battalion before coming to Munich to test himself at the Group SOY board.

Wells, who comes from Columbus, Ohio, credits his success to perseverance and study

skills he learned in college. A competitive nature also played a part. "I don't like to lose," he said.

The 24-year-old soldier said that the most difficult part of his efforts to become the Group's top soldier was in maintaining the "right" attitude during the later boards. "It's hard to keep a positive attitude going for two days, which is how long the later boards took," he said. "One point can make a difference, so you've got to stay on top and think positive."

Wells underscored that thought in his speech at the Soldier of the Year dinner and reception at the Munich Community Club when he said that any of the eight con-

tenders could have been the winner.

Wells hasn't decided whether or not to make the Army a career. He will be leaving for Field Station San Antonio, Texas, soon and is thinking of going to Officer Candidate School after he finishes a Bachelor's degree in life sciences and chemistry. He is also contemplating getting out of the Army and attending graduate school when his current tour ends in February 1987.

For the moment, Wells is working on a study guide to help others prepare for promotion boards and other competitive boards. Wells terms the project "extensive," and hopes it will help those who wish to follow in

family album

his footsteps.

The MI sergeant advises others not to rely too heavily on study guides to prepare for boards. "They need to study the manuals and regulations that cover the subjects themselves," he said, adding that most study guides do not cover subjects in enough depth to give soldiers the real knowledge needed.

Wells recommends a leisurely study pace, too, despite the fact that he admits to being a "terrible procrastinator" who "crams" at the last moment. "Soldiers should begin studying about two weeks before a board and study the subjects gradually," he said.

Studying for the series of boards that led him to the top gave Wells a greater understanding of how the Army works, he said.

Other more tangible mementos he earned as the Group's top soldier include an Army Commendation Medal, a 66th MI Group dagger and case, a commemorative plaque, and a 66th MI Group coffee mug. The 66th MI Group's Women's Club presented him with a check to be spent on an Army Dress Blue uniform, and the Army and Air Force Exchange Service gave him a \$30 gift certificate.

Wells said his wife, Sheryl, who is currently living in Dresden, Ohio, with their 3-year-old son, Ryan, thought it was "terrific" that he won the Soldier of the Year honor. "She said she wishes she could be here with me to enjoy it," he said.

Sheryl and their son stayed in the United States during his current tour because Ryan was ill. The boy has since recovered and he and Sheryl will join Wells when he goes to San Antonio.

Competition at Group level took the form of a physical readiness test, a common task test,

and the final appearance before the Group board. The 1985 board was presided over by 66th Group's CSM Grady L. Adams and composed of command sergeants-major, sergeants-major and first sergeants from all major units of the 66th MI Group.

Other soldiers competing in this year's Soldier of the Year competition were Sgt. Michael W. Halter, 527th MI Battalion; Sgt. Alan R. Wartes, 766th MI Detachment; Sgt. Odell Glenn, HHC, 66th MI Group; Sp5 Rudolph Stone, 430th MI Battalion; Sp4 Sandra Gonzalez, 584th MI Detachment; Sp4 William J. Guyan, 18th MI Battalion; and Sp4

Earlene S. Hoeft, Detachment Hahn.

Serving on this year's board with the Group's command sergeant major were CSM Richard Thompson, 18th MI Battalion; CSM Dennis Gnas, 502nd MI Battalion; CSM Merrill Ramsey, 527th MI Battalion; Sgt. Maj. Joe St. Louis, 430th MI Battalion; 1st Sgt. David R. Horn, Detachment Hahn; and 1st Sgt. Gary L. Richmond, HHC, 66th MI Group.

Featured speaker for the Soldier of the Year reception and dinner was Col. John G. Lackey III, Commander of the 66th MI Group, who spoke about soldier leadership and initiative.

Soldiers selected for Festival of the Performing Arts

A 19-year-old soldier at Field Station Kunia was selected for the 1985 All-Army Festival of the Performing Arts.

Sp4 Michael Brown, Bravo Company, performed with other soldiers in five performances at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. in October. The troupe then hit the road for a nationwide tour that will last into December.

The York, Pa., native was selected after a recent talent show at Fort Shafter. He played the French horn in a solo perform-

ance. Brown has been playing the instrument since he was seven years old.

Brown also acted recently in the Army Hawaii Community Theatre presentation of "The Last Page," as Fred the mayor.

"It's a big thrill being on stage," he said. "I intend to go to school for music and be a musician. This is another step in that direction."

Sp4 Ronnie Jennings and PFC Thomas Scapillato of Schofield Barracks were also selected to perform in the festival.

family album

Artist at FS Augsburg

by Sp4 Irene Graham

Sergeant First Class John Schill has been known to spend his off-duty hours with some unusual characters. Two of his most famous companions were Joan of Arc and the Black Knight. But, if Schill's choice of associates seems strange, what he does with them will sound bizarre. He paints them on walls.

"I've been drawing since I was no bigger than a pencil," Schill said. "It was only natural to continue after joining the Army."

And continue he did. Schill has painted more than 50 murals for the various Army units to which he's been assigned since he enlisted in 1973. Thirty-one of those paintings adorn the walls of different units of Field Station Augsburg.

"I've painted murals in San Antonio, San Angelo, Fort Dix and Okinawa, but the bulk of my work has been done here at FSA," Schill said.

Schill, an analyst assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Support Battalion, painted three murals in Field Station Augsburg's Gablingen Dining Facility, 20 in the Third Operations Battalion, and nine in the Support Battalion.

As for subject matter, Schill said that most requests for murals are not for military themes.

"Most of the time, units want scenes that will brighten up the

walls. For instance, the Third Operations Battalion requested a medieval theme. Joan of Arc, the Black Knight, a sorceress, and a winged horse are some of the characters we decided on," Schill said.

On the other hand, Schill has fulfilled requests for military themes.

"The Support Battalion wanted scenes depicting the different aspects of the battalion," Schill said. "So I painted soldiers performing the duties they have in the battalion."

The 40-year old soldier said that his main reason for painting is for the challenge.

"Painting is always a challenge. You never know if what you paint will come out the way you want it to. Sometimes your mind's eye sees thing differently than your hand can duplicate," Schill explained.

"Of course, the greatest pleasure I feel from completing a painting for some one else is that I've pleased them. I've never had a non-appreciative military audience," Schill added.

The Buffalo, N.Y., native said his long range goals include teaching art.

"Teaching another person, or passing along the knowledge you've picked up over the years, (the short-cuts, techniques, and approaches), is to me, the ulti-



mate joy of art. Sharing, whether it's through a painting, or helping someone else create, is the greatest reward," Schill said.

Schill holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from State University College, Buffalo, N.Y.

For your information

AIDS: Just the facts, please

AIDS is a four-letter word.

It is also one of the world's least understood and most feared diseases. It is a disease that seems to show no mercy—it simply kills, slowly.

For soldiers in the Army who must be ready to deploy anywhere in the world at any time, the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is potentially a most serious medical problem. It is no less serious for Army civilians.

Just how big a problem is AIDS? Why has the disease started to cause widespread concern across America? Do we have anything to fear?

Among other things, AIDS is a sensitive and emotional issue about a disease whose number of cases doubles every second year, according to Army researchers.

Writing for the Armed Forces Information Service, Donna Bolinger said, "Three years ago, 1,200 AIDS victims were diagnosed in the United States. Today, more than 6,000 Americans have died from AIDS, and another 6,000-plus suffer from the disease."

AIDS has killed the famous and the unknown.

Researchers, Army doctors and other health officials do not know how many people may have the disease, particularly in its early stages which show few or no symptoms. However, some experts estimate that for every

known case of AIDS there may be 100 or more infected people who have no symptoms yet or have a less severe disease called AIDS-related complex.

The experts think there may be 1.3 million or more AIDS and related infections in the United States today. People who carry the virus but have no symptoms seem to be the greatest risk in spreading the virus.

Among active duty personnel of all the services, there have been more than 100 confirmed cases of AIDS. Many of the victims and some of their spouses are dead. Several thousand more active duty soldiers may have the disease and not know it, according to an Army Surgeon General's fact sheet.

AIDS victims usually stay on active duty until their health begins to deteriorate. Then, according to Defense Department health officials, most are placed on temporary disability retirement. Such patients usually get treatment at Walter Reed Army Medical Center or other military and veterans hospitals.

The costs are staggering. Dr. (Lt. Col.) Ernie Takafuji, Army disease control consultant in Washington, D.C., said medical care could cost up to a half million dollars per AIDS victim.

Despite the disease's spread, costs and mortality, there is little

evidence that Americans are panicking. A Washington Post-ABC News poll during September showed that eight of 10 Americans think AIDS equals cancer as the greatest national health problem. However, there was no public panic. People in general know about the disease, who gets it and how it is transmitted, the survey results indicated.

Knowing as much as possible about AIDS appears to be the best way to stop it, Takafuji said.

"AIDS is no longer a homosexual issue. It's becoming more and more a heterosexual disease also," explained Takafuji. "The more sexual partners someone has, the greater their risk of AIDS. The real issue is frequency of (sexual) contact with different partners."

Medical experts say the AIDS virus can also afflict drug users who share needles, infants born to AIDS victims, and patients who receive blood transfusions containing the AIDS virus, Bolinger wrote.

So, just what is AIDS? The following questions and answers should help INSCOM soldiers and civilians understand the disease. Officials in the Secretary of the Army's Public Affairs Office compiled the information.

What is AIDS? The Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome causes the body to lose its natural

For your information

defense against certain diseases, infections and specific forms of cancer. It is caused by the HTLV-III virus.

Who can get AIDS? Based on current medical knowledge, anyone who receives contaminated blood or has intimate contact with someone who has the virus can contract AIDS.

How is the virus transmitted? HTLV-III has been found in the blood, semen, saliva, tears and other body fluids of people who have or eventually will develop AIDS. The virus also has been found in the breast milk of mothers infected with HTLV-III. The virus is transmitted through intimate sexual contact, sharing contaminated needles, transfusion of AIDS-infected blood and bloody by-products, or from infected mothers to infants.

What's the difference between HTLV-III and AIDS? HTLV-III infection means that a person has been exposed to and infected with the Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type III. AIDS implies that the infection has advanced to immune deficiency.

What are the symptoms of AIDS? Symptoms begin with decreased stamina and susceptibility to infections. As the immune deficiency gets worse, so do the symptoms.

What is the treatment for AIDS victims? There is no current treatment for AIDS. (Editor's note: Although researchers are trying to find a way to stop the HTLV-III virus and cure its victims, it may be a long time until there is a vaccine or a cure for AIDS.)

How can a person avoid getting AIDS? Prevention is based on knowing how the disease is transmitted. Frequent sexual contact

with multiple partners is a risk factor. As with any other sexually transmitted disease, take precautions: use condoms and avoid contact with many different sexual partners. Prostitutes and promiscuous individuals are at high risk. Body fluids such as blood, semen, and possibly saliva can contain the virus. So, exchange of these fluids from an infected person is dangerous. Don't share needles and other personal items with high risk individuals.

What else can a person do? In elective surgery, use your own blood (autologous blood) which can be drawn several weeks ahead of time.

Is the HTLV infection rate higher in the military than among civilians? The answer is unknown.

How are AIDS cases among soldiers detected? Most of the cases diagnosed in the Army have been soldiers who have AIDS symptoms. A blood-donor screening program which began in July may detect other victims. The Army recently started screening all active duty soldiers and new applicants.

Could the Army be storing some contaminated blood? Yes. There was no test to detect the presence of HTLV-III in blood before June 1985. However, blood supplies collected before then are being screened and handled appropriately. Contaminated blood is discarded.

Does the Army test stored blood for the presence of HTLV-III before using it? Yes, routinely.

How is blood tested? Blood is screened by the Elisa Test, which detects the antibody to HTLV-III. When initial tests are positive, technicians use the Western Blot Test to confirm the results.

What happens if the Western Blot Test is positive? Soldiers undergo further evaluation to rule out evidence of immune deficiency. Civilians should undergo the same evaluation.

Will additional medical assessments be made? Yes. Medical specialists evaluate each exposure and/or case of HTLV-III infection. The review tries to learn the potential for transmission from a soldier to his or her close personal contacts and family members. Infected soldiers also will be told how to avoid spreading the disease.

Are supervisors or commanders notified of HTLV-III positives? Not routinely, according to procedures used during early November. Medical officials notify supervisors or commanders in special situations, such as when national security may be at risk or when an individual admits to having violated military regulations. <

Will HTLV-III infected soldiers be retained in the Army? Probably. Most HTLV-III positive soldiers who show no progressive clinical illness or immune deficiency will stay in the Army. However, their assignments may be limited. Soldiers with signs of progressive clinical illness will undergo further medical tests. Soldiers who are unfit for continued service may be retired medically or placed on a temporary disabled retirement list.

Will a positive HTLV-III test have any impact on granting security clearances? A positive HTLV-III test shouldn't impact significantly on a security clearance. However, security officials will look carefully at each case.

[Editor's note: The Surgeon General's Office is preparing an AIDS videotape for soldiers, families and commanders. It was planned for distribution in October 1985 to local training and audio-visual support centers. Other literature is published regularly. The INSCOM Journal staff and Public Affairs Office will publish information as it becomes available.]

For your information

TSCM Program

There are openings within the ranks of the Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) Program. The Army needs dedicated, hard-working Counterintelligence (CI) Special Agents to fill these positions and serve as TSCM Special Agents. Volunteers must be able to perform the intensive duties of a TSCM Special Agent as well as brief detailed subjects to senior officials, write comprehensive technical reports and travel (usually not to exceed 120 days per year).

The TSCM Survey Program is a counterintelligence investigative discipline which encompasses the utilization of specialized electronic equipment to insure that areas wherein discussions of extremely sensitive information take place are free of clandestine monitoring devices. The TSCM mission is to detect and neutralize clandestine surveillance devices employed by hostile intelligence services (HOIS) against sensitive U.S. facilities worldwide and to identify weaknesses that could permit the employment of such devices. The complex equipment employed in TSCM requires application of high standards for selection and training of TSCM personnel. Extensive technical training is provided at military and civilian institutions. The basic TSCM course consists of three phases: Phase I—16 weeks, fundamental electronics; Phase II—six weeks of audio countermeasures and equipment techniques; and Phase III—six weeks of advanced TSCM techniques. Phase I is presented at Fort Devens, MA, Phase II at Fort Meade, MD and Phase III at Washington, D.C.

On successful completion of the required training, the individual is then assigned to a TSCM position. The individual, until certified, works under the supervision of a Certified Technical Surveillance Countermeasures Special Agent (CTSA). The individual must complete a minimum of six months of on-the-job-training before being eligible to undergo certification testing, consisting of both practical and written tests. Certification is a significant achievement; however, to retain certification, each CTSA must attend an annual refresher training program in order to enhance proficiency and remain abreast of the ever-changing state-of-the-art. Those CTSA's who make major contributions to the field and have served in TSCM for a minimum of five years, may be designated as Master Certified Technical Surveillance

Countermeasures Special Agents (MTSA).

Applicants for TSCM duties must meet the following minimum standards:

a. Normal hearing. Hearing acuity test results per audiometer test not to exceed plus 15 decibels at frequencies of 250, 500, 1000, 2000 and 4000 hertz.

b. Both eyes distant vision 20/20 and near vision J-1. Correction of vision through glasses to achieve these results is acceptable.

c. Color perception test results, employing the pseudoisochromatic plates for testing color perception, not to exceed four incorrect identifications out of 14 test plates.

d. Free from any physical defects which materially hinder manual dexterity.

e. TSCM Special Agents must have a favorable SBI within the past five years for access to Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI).

f. Warrant officers must be a CI Technician and a member of the active Army with a minimum of four years, but not more than 16 years, active military duty.

g. Enlisted personnel must be a CI Agent in grade of E5, or above, and a member of the active Army with a minimum of four years, but not more than 16 years, active military duty.

h. Should have credit for high school level algebra and have a standard score of 120 or higher in aptitude area EL.

i. In addition to the above standards, it is highly desirable that candidates have a minimum of one year CI experience.

Volunteers for training and entry into the TSCM Program should submit a DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action), in accordance with procedure 3-10, DA Pamphlet 600-8, to: DA, MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPL-M for enlisted personnel, and DA, MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-OPW-II for Warrant Officers. After an application is submitted, the applicant must undergo an interview by a Certified TSCM Special Agent who will explain TSCM duties and responsibilities. Upon successful completion of training, assignment to a TSCM position is required. For further information contact the Office of the TSCM Program Director, HQ, USAINSCOM, Fort Meade, MD 20755, Autovon 923-5341/5267.

For your information

In deployment, maintain contact with your child

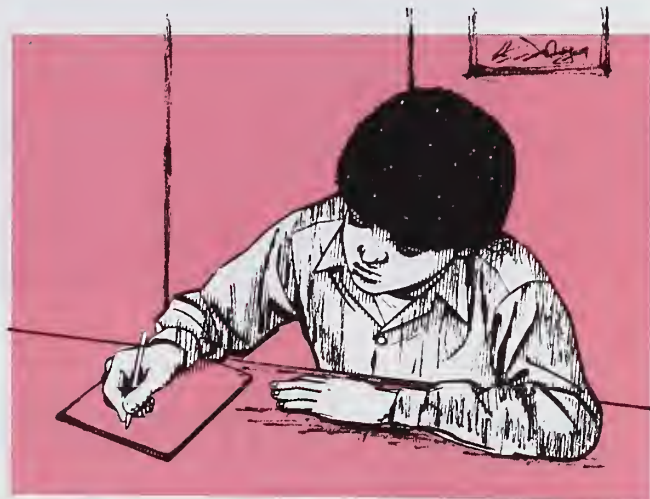
by Donna Bolinger
American Forces Information Service

A service member's deployment can be a difficult time for the most mature family members. But when it comes to young children, the situation can become even more trying.

Child psychologists say young children often don't understand that their parent's absence doesn't mean he or she doesn't still love them. It's the deployed parent's responsibility, they say, to assure the child.

Here are some tips the deploying spouse can use to maintain a strong link with a child throughout the deployment and to help shorten the readjustment period after the return:

- Present a toy or special piece of clothing to the child just before leaving.
- Purchase two tape recorders before leaving: one for the child, one for the parent. Record nighttime



prayers or stories that can be played for the child during the absence. The child and parent (and waiting spouse, too) can send each other recorded messages.

- As soon as possible after leaving, send the child a photograph or diagrams of the parent's quarters, ship or work station. This gives children an idea of where their parent is working and sleeping.

Write often—even if it's only a postcard—and ask for letters and artwork from the child. Each child should be sent his or her very own, personal letter periodically throughout the deployment.

Send the child maps, photographs or souvenirs of places visited.

- Send birthday and Christmas gifts, as well as token surprise gifts to the child.

• Ask the waiting spouse to send copies of the child's schoolwork and report cards, and occasionally communicate directly with the child's teacher to check on his or her progress in school.



Change of Command at the 502nd

Lt. Col. Carol M. Hemphill assumed command of the 502nd Military Intelligence Battalion from Lt. Col. Norman E. Youngblood July 24. Col. John G. Lackey III, 66th MI Group commander, presided over the ceremony, held on the parade field of Flak Kaserne in Augsburg.

Hemphill, 37, graduated from Marywood College in 1970 with a Bachelor of Science in Education. She earned a Master's in Communications Journalism from American University in 1974.

Hemphill's military education includes the MI Officers' Advanced Course and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

The native of Ypsilanti, Mich., previously served in the 8th MI Company with the 8th Infantry Division; as the company-grade assignment officer, MI Branch, at MILPERCEN; and as executive secretary to the Army Electronic Warfare and Intelligence Committee, Staff Officer, Intelligence, Surveillance and Target Acquisi-

tion Division, Requirements Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Department of the Army.

She arrived in Germany in 1983 for duty with the Intelligence System Branch then the Collection Management Branch, in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, USAREUR.

Hemphill's decorations include the Meritorious Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Hemphill is married to Lt. Col. Robert L. Hemphill of Decatur, Ga., who is assigned to Central Army Group in Heidelberg.

During the change of command ceremony, outgoing commander Youngblood was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for his service with the 502nd. A pass-in-review and a reception in the Augsburg Room of the Flak Kaserne dining facility concluded the change of command activities.

New commander at FS Augsburg

by Sp4 Irene Graham

Soldiers of the United States Army Field Station Augsburg greeted their new commander, Col. Charles S. Simerly, and bade farewell to outgoing commander, Col. Floyd L. Runyon, during the August Change of Command ceremony at Gablingen.

Following the review of the troops by Simerly, Runyon, and INSCOM Commander Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster, Runyon received the Legion of Merit award with second oak leaf cluster. He leaves for assignment to Fort

Devens, Mass., after commanding FSA for two years.

Runyon stepped to the podium to address the field station troops for the last time.

"I can't honestly say this is a happy moment—leaving the field station and Augsburg. I won't review the outstanding accomplishments of this command; they're recorded for posterity.

"I am intensely proud to have been your commander for the last two years. If I could pick any other colonel in the U.S. Army to

take command of FSA, it would be Col. Charles Simerly. God bless you all," Runyon said.

Simerly, who'd just accepted command of the field station moments before by accepting the guidon from Gen. Soyster said, "Under my command the stride will not be dropped."

Then, addressing Runyon, "This is a great day and a sad day for you. You can be proud of your performance. I offer great wishes for your next command," Simerly said.

Simerly comes to Field Station Augsburg from the Vice Chief of Staff's Deep Attack Program Office, where he served as the Director, Systems Integration from 1984 to 1985.

A native of Florida, Simerly began his Army career with a commission in the field artillery shortly after graduating from the University of Nebraska. He completed aviation school and flew with the first United States Army Caribou Company in South



Field Station Augsburg's new Commander, Col. Charles S. Simerly (front), INSCOM Commander Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster (center), and outgoing Commander Col. Floyd L. Runyon, prepare for the traditional passing of the guidon which will signal the Change of Command. (Photo by Sp4 Steven Bradley)

Vietnam during 1962–1963.

His past assignments also include serving as a charter member of the experimental 11th Air Assault Division at Fort Benning until 1966 when he attended the Artillery Advanced Officers Course at Fort Sill and returned to South Vietnam as a helicopter assault and gunship pilot.

He was then assigned to Hunter Army Air Field as an instructor pilot for the advanced instructor pilot course prior to being posted to Germany.

While in Augsburg, West Germany, during 1968–1971, Simerly assumed the duties of S-3 of the 507th Army Security Agency Group and branch transferred to military intelligence.

He completed his third flying

tour in South Vietnam during 1972 as Commander, 138th Radio Research Company (R4-21). He then commanded the First Aviation Electronic Warfare Company at Fort Bliss until 1975 when he attended the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. He remained on the faculty at the Command and General Staff College as an instructor in Command and Staff and as a subject matter expert and director in Tactical Intelligence and Electronic Warfare.

From 1977 to 1979, Simerly commanded the V Corps' 302nd Army Security Agency Battalion in Frankfurt, West Germany.

In 1980 he was reassigned to Headquarters, Department of the Army, serving first as the Department of the Army focal point for

tactical signals intelligence in Deputy Chief of Staff Research Development and Analysis and then as the Chief, Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Division in Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Department of the Army.

Following that assignment, he attended the Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base.

Simerly is a master Army aviator and has been awarded the Legion of Merit with second oak leaf cluster; the Distinguished Flying Cross with second oak leaf cluster; the Bronze Star with first oak leaf cluster; the Meritorious Service Medal with second oak leaf cluster; the Air Medal (42 award) and V device; the Army Commendation Medal with first oak leaf cluster; and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry for Valor.

Maj. Gen. Dudley J. Gordon, USAREUR Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, presents Mr. William I. Jennings with the Exceptional Civilian Service Award during Jennings' recent retirement ceremony in Munich. (U.S. Army photo by SSgt. Dan L. Hassett)



66th Organization Day

Soldiers, civilians and family members gathered at Harlaching Athletic Field on August 23 to enjoy the 66th MI Group's annual Organization Day festivities.

The day's activities began with a 10 a.m. retirement ceremony for William I. Jennings, the Group's former Deputy Director of Operations, who recently completed 47 years of federal service.

Col. John G. Lackey III, 66th MI Group commander, praised Jennings' service with the Group, and Maj. Gen. Dudley J. Gordon, USAREUR Deputy Chief of Staff

for Intelligence, presented Jennings with the Exceptional Civilian Service Award. The presentation was followed by a Pass in Review.

The rest of the day's activities kicked off at noon. All enjoyed barbecued ribs, chicken, hot dogs and hamburgers prepared by cooks from the Munich Community Dining Facility.

Volleyball, horseshoes, soccer and frisbies were the preferred after-lunch entertainment.

In volleyball, the 66th's team lost out to a powerful team from

the 502nd MI Battalion.

The 502nd also trounced the 66th MI Group's men's and women's softball teams, but 66th players Karen Busch and Rick Outenreath took sportsmanship trophies home.

Jackie Crosby and Bill Palicious of the 502nd won Most Valuable Player honors in the softball contest.

Teams from the 18th MI Battalion, 527th MI Battalion, and an officer's team failed in their attempts to unseat the top two teams.

Units



At Organization Day activities at the 66th MIGP in Munich, winners in the athletic competitions are:

10-km FUN RUN, Men

Sp4 George Maschke, 18th MI Bn.
SSgt. Vern Philyaw, 18 MI Bn.
Maj. Charles Romanus, 66th MI Gp.
Maj. Stuart Herrington, 766th MI Det.

Age Group
24 & under
25-30
31-39
40 & over

10-km FUN RUN, Women

2nd Lt. Audrey Adams, 66th MI Gp.
Sp5 Debra Holmes, 66th MI Gp.
SSgt. Patricia Vaughn, 66th MI Gp.

24 & under
25-30
31-39

10-km FUN RUN, Guests

Robert Naylor, male.
Joe Hays, male.
Paul McPherson, male.
Yolanda James, female.

24 & under
25-30
31-39
31-39

20-km BICYCLE RALLY, Men

PFC Scott Morrison, 66th MI Gp.
Sgt. Robert Muffler, 66th MI Gp.
Maj. Paul Howard, (unk.)
Maj. David Vanderloo, 66th MI Gp.

24 & under
25-30
31-39
40 & over

20-km BICYCLE RALLY, Women

Crystal Conger, 66th MI Gp.
Sp5 Rosemary Barker, 66th MI Gp.

24 & under
31-39

SSgt. Jonathan J. Martin, HQ Company, 66th MI Group, provides a steady stream of music for the enjoyment of participants in the Group's Organization Day. (U.S. Army photo by SSgt. Dan L. Hassett)



A hungry crowd lines up for chow during the 66th MIGP's Organization Day activities. (U.S. Army photo by SSgt. Dan. L. Hassett)

Dedication at USARI

Mrs. Arthur D. Nicholson, Jr. and her daughter Jennifer were present at a dedication ceremony at the U.S. Army Russian Institute, Garmisch, Germany on June 19, 1985, when the main lecture room at the Institute was named in honor of her late husband, Maj. Arthur D. Nicholson, Jr.

Maj. Nicholson, a member of the U.S. Military Liaison Mission, Potsdam, DDR, was killed in the line of duty on March 24, 1985, while a member of that unit.

He was a student at the U.S. Army Russian Institute from 1980 to 1982 and was assigned to the U.S. Military Liaison Mission at Garmisch.

The lecture room in the Institute, named in honor of Maj. Nicholson, is the room in which each group of new students meets for the first time as a class. Two years later, as those students prepare to graduate from the comprehensive course of Soviet studies, primarily conducted in

the Russian language, they meet for a last time in that room just prior to departing for their utilization assignments as Soviet Foreign Area Officers. The impact that Maj. Nicholson made at the Institute as a student and the professionalism and dedication which he displayed at the utilization assignment with the U.S. Military Liaison Mission will be felt by each class that joins the Soviet Foreign Area Officer Program at the Institute.

3rd MI Bn has Organization Day

A post-wide readiness exercise first thing in the morning and a little rain in the afternoon were the only unscheduled events for 3rd Military Intelligence Battalion's Organization Day. Fine weather started this day's activities held on Zoeckler Station's ball field, Camp Humphreys. Guests in attendance included Col. Menoher, 501st MI Group Commander.

During Lt.Col. Jones' opening remarks, he made reference to the Army's organization, as well as to our battalion's organization and highlighted both the fine efforts of the Army and the battalion in accomplishment of our missions. He closed his remarks by encouraging everyone to participate and have fun.

The first event was the perimeter relay run which was won by

by SFC Charles Hewett

Company A. Softball continued throughout the day with the winner being HSC. Soccer was also a day long event, eventually won by Company B. The fourth event, volleyball, was also won by Company B. Winding up the morning's activities was a very good Karate demonstration presented by Mr. Chae's Paeng Sung Tae Kwon Do School.

The morning's sports events were temporarily halted for all to participate in lunch. The Red Dragon Dining Facility and the assigned Food Service Specialists did a fine job. A talent contest provided entertainment during the noon meal and was won by Company B.

The afternoon events were started by a tent-pitching competi-

tion, also won by Company B. The final games of softball, soccer and volleyball were held as well as a hot shot basketball competition won by Company B.

Wrapping up the day's activities were the egg toss and commander's event. Company A was able to toss the egg further than the other units without wearing any of it. The commander's event was won by a very fast team from Company B.

Lt.Col. Jones closed the day with an award ceremony in which Company B took the overall competition and five individual competition trophies. His closing remarks included congratulations for all the companies and members of 3rd MI and thanks to 2nd Lt. Orr for the excellent job he did in the organization and control of the activities.



USARI Graduation

June is traditionally a time for graduations, and, for the members of one INSCOM unit, a June graduation took on special significance this year. To the members of the U.S. Army Russian Institute's Class of 1985, graduation represented the culmination of many years of hard work in what may be one of the Army's most difficult and specialized fields, the Soviet Foreign Area Officer Program. It is also one of the Army's most important fields.

Founded in 1947, the Institute has a long tradition of producing Soviet specialists to meet the needs of the Army and other governmental agencies. This year's class was the 36th to be graduated from the two-year program of intensive military, language and area studies, designed to prepare students for positions as Foreign Area Officers dealing with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. It was also one of the largest, comprising 37 students; members of the Army, Marine Corps, Department of Defense and Depart-

ment of State.

While their backgrounds may have varied, the students shared a common bond in that they had just passed through a program of instruction that is unique in the Western world. The Institute's courses are taught almost exclusively in Russian, causing the student to use the language of his chosen area of study. Every effort is made, through the use of Soviet television, newspapers, and cultural activities, to immerse the student in his subject, leaving him sometimes drained, but in the end better prepared for the jobs he may be called on to fill in the future.

The uniqueness of the USARI experience was emphasized by Brig. Gen. Randall Greenwald, Defense Attache, U.S. Embassy Moscow, who gave the commencement address. Himself a graduate of the Institute in 1967, his remarks pointed out several instances in his career where the

training he received at USARI had served him well, especially during his tenure in Moscow. He stated that what was available to the student at USARI could not be duplicated anywhere else in the world, and that as graduates, they had now achieved a status as "experts" in their field, a status they would be expected to live up to in the years to come.

Along with the graduating students, special recognition was given to the spouses of the students, who had endured and given moral support during the two years when the students had to "hit the books" almost daily.

The Class of '85 is gone, but their imprint will be a long lasting one. From the schools' quiet setting in the Bavarian Alps, the seniors departed to assignments in Europe, the United States, and the Soviet Union. Wherever they may go, however, they will always carry with them the experience that they gained while at the Institute, and hopefully, many fond memories as well.

Selected to represent INSCOM in competition

By Sgt. Garland Marks
766th MI Detachment, Berlin

The 766th MI Detachment, by virtue of its recent outstanding maintenance inspection results, has been selected to represent all of the Army's Intelligence and Security Command in the "light density MTOE" category in the

fiscal year 1985 Chief of Staff, Army, Award for Maintenance Excellence competition.

Selection of the 766th to carry the INSCOM banner was based on the unit's achievement of 97.6 points out of a possible 100 in an

inspection of the unit July 22 and 23. That score placed the 766th just 0.4 points shy of winning the INSCOM Commander's Cup for Maintenance Excellence and gained the unit its ticket to the Army-wide competition.

The 766th and nominees from other major Army commands will be evaluated at the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., by a board of maintenance officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers serving in maintenance specialities. Army winners in each category will advance to competition at the Department of Defense level.

To prepare for the USAOC&S competition, the 766th is currently preparing its unit maintenance profile. The UMP will depict the detachment's maintenance program, with emphasis on readiness, training, management, cost savings and innovation.

Tellman takes command

by SSgt. Steve Barrett

Col. David W. Tellman assumed command of the U.S. Army Field Station Sinop during ceremonies today at the field station athletic field.

Tellman succeeds Col. Theodore C. Fichtl, who had commanded the field station for the past 13 months. Fichtl received the Meritorious Service Medal for his work during his tenure as commander and will be heading to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to assume his next position.

A 1960 ROTC graduate of Michigan State University with a bachelor's degree in social sciences, Tellman entered the Army in March of 1961. Since his entry, Tellman has served in command

and staff positions in the United States, Vietnam and Germany. His last command was at Fort Meade, Md., where he served as commander of the CI/Signal Security Support Battalion, 902d MI Group.

Prior to arriving at Sinop, Tellman served as the executive officer for Operations Analysis Group A, National Security Agency. His time there resulted in his receiving the Defense Meritorious Service Medal. Tellman was presented the award following his assumption of command by Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster, INSCOM Commanding General. Soyster was the reviewing officer for the change of command.

203rd makes changes

Change of Command at the 203rd

At Aberdeen Proving Ground, a Change of Command Ceremony was held recently at the 11th Company (Augmentation), 203rd Military Intelligence Battalion.

1st Lt. Christopher Little replaced Capt. Howard L. Wallace.

Change of Command at the 203rd

A Change of Command Ceremony was held recently at Aberdeen Proving Ground at Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 203rd Military Intelligence Battalion.

1st Lt. Helen A. Hayes replaced 1st Lt. James Geithman.



Sp5 Timothy A. Czuba (R), a computer operator with the 11th MI Company, 203rd MI Battalion, Aberdeen Proving Ground, reenlists for three years while in the field during the 203rd's recent NCO run "Operation No-Slack" at Fort Meade. Company Commander Capt. William R. Brown administers the oath. Czuba is from Columbus, Neb. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Howard L. Brown, 11th MI Company, 203rd MI Battalion)



Sp4 David Bay repairs a training board during a recent soldering class held at FS Kunia for 24 soldiers in the Electronic Maintenance Division. The two-week course taught electronic circuit board rework and repair, according to instructor Jim Grady of Laurel, Md. Teaching soldiers "is more fun" than teaching civilians, Grady said. "There's a more relaxed atmosphere. Civilians have to worry about finding a job after the course. The military guys already know they have a job. (Photo by Sp4 Cherrill C. Cantrell)



1st Lt. Donna Triana waves at the camera as the 16-member Field Station Augsburg Nijmegen team finishes the last leg of the 100-mile Nijmegen Distance March in Nijmegen, Netherlands. (Photo by Sp4 Irene Graham)

Nijmegen: FSA team goes all the way

by Sp4 Irene Graham

Bands played, spectators applauded and cheered, and flowers were handed out like gumdrops as approximately 23,000 marchers from all over the world made their way through the streets of Nijmegen, Netherlands, on July 19.

Some limped. Some strolled. Some marched. But most were smiling as they walked the final stretch of road that marked the end of their 100-mile trek in the 69th annual Nijmegen Distance March.

For the 16 members of the Field

Station Augsburg Nijmegen team, the victory parade was bittersweet.

"Our feet hurt. Most of us were courting more than one blister," explained the FSA team project leader, 1st Lt. Donna Triana. "The applause was nice, but the best thing about our march down that last stretch was that it was almost over."

The FSA team joined more than 740 other U.S. military marchers from units stationed in Europe, and another 170 from stateside installations in this year's event.

In addition, military and civilian teams from several other countries participated.

The 100-mile distance march was divided into walking 25 miles a day for four days in a cloverleaf pattern around Nijmegen. Each day's miles had to be logged within a nine-hour time frame.

Individual and team medals were awarded to each team finishing with 90 percent or more of its members, but according to Triana, the medals at the finish line had little to do with inspiring the marchers to go the distance.

"Unity was what held us together," Triana said. "We wanted to cross the finish line as a team, not for the medals, but because finishing was a matter of honor."

Triana added that the efforts of the team's bicycle orderly/medic, Sp5 Linda Ramirez, went a long way toward keeping the team on its feet.

"Ramirez rode along with the team dispensing water, encouragement and first aid," Triana said. "She was good for morale, but better for blisters."

Team member Sgt. Beate Pohlig said despite the blisters they had a lot of fun along the way.

"We saw beautiful countryside and met people from all over the world on the march," Pohlig said. "The thing I'll probably remember the most is the partying we did after each day's miles were logged. Everything considered, I'd do it again in a heartbeat!"

3rd MI Bn goes for the gold and the silver and the bronze

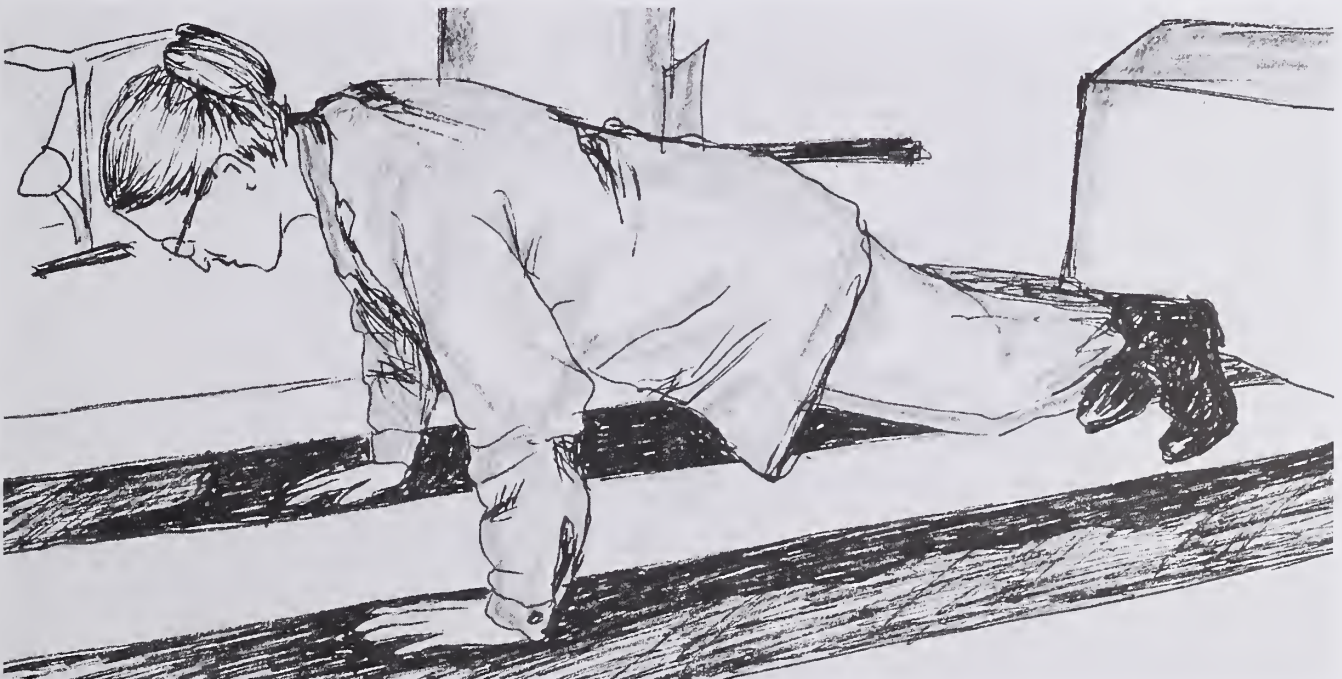
An on-going INSCOM program has been widely supported throughout 3rd Military Intelligence Battalion. This program, INSCOM Patches for Physical Fitness Excellence, is a means to promote recognition of individuals excelling in maintaining physical fitness. All military personnel assigned or attached to INSCOM may participate, but not everyone earns the patch.

Patterned after Olympic colors, there are three levels, based on a soldier's PT test score: gold, 300 points; silver, 285-299 points; and bronze, 270-284 points. These scores must be maintained for three consecutive PT tests and the lowest score of the three determines the level of the patch.

That's strong incentive to *maintain* physical fitness over a period of time, not just a one-time shot at maxing the PT test.

There are charts for soldiers over 40 to determine their PT scores for the purpose of earning these patches. Another plus for soldiers in Korea is only two consecutive PT scores, as a member of INSCOM, are required to be eligible for the award of the Physical Fitness Excellence patch. This exception to the three-test rule allows soldiers with "non-INSCOM" MOSs to participate. In this short tour area, many do not remain long enough to accumulate three "INSCOM PT tests."

The program is voluntary, but so far the 3rd MI Bn has had overwhelming participation. The names of 3rd MI Bn soldiers awarded the gold are Lt. Col. Lindon D. Jones, Maj. James R. Young, CWO4 Joseph C. Miess, SFC Thomas J. Burgary, SFC Richard C. Lewis Jr., SSgt. Pat R. Grantham, Sgt. John R. Beck, Sgt. Debra E. Bishof, Sgt. Kay T. Masley, Sgt. Fletcher A. Blalock, Sgt. John J. Vitale, Sp4 Dennis G. Chandler, Sp4 John A. Erwin, and Pvt. 2 Dana L. Sims.



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